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Abstracts produced by
Michèle Boin, Katrien Polman,
Tineke Sommeling, Marlene C.A. Van Doorn

EDITORIAL POLICY

African Studies Abstracts Online provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands.

New features

Following recommendations from a survey among subscribers to the *ASA Online* mailing list in 2008/09, various improvements have been made to *ASA Online*. The navigation and search facilities have been enhanced and a link to full text has been included when available.

It is now possible to navigate within *ASA Online* directly

- from the table of contents to the corresponding page
- from an entry number in the subject and author indexes to the page where the bibliographic description and abstract can be found
- from the country name in the geographical index to the corresponding section of the abstracts and from the entry number to the page containing the bibliographic description and abstract
- from the bibliographic description via the ASCLink to the full text of an article or publication if available (subject to access restrictions)

Another new feature is the inclusion of descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus for each entry. Each descriptor is linked to a search query in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

Coverage

ASA Online covers edited works (up to 60 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and the rest are German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese. Some 40 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are not scanned.

Articles from journals published in Africa and from leading Africanist journals published outside the continent are provided with abstracts. Articles from other journals, including journals on North Africa, are catalogued and indexed without abstracts. All articles are included in the online catalogue of the ASC Library at <http://opc-ascl.oclc.org/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

To be selected for abstracting/indexing an article must be at least three to four pages long and have been published in the past two years. In a few cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject if this is marginal to the ASC library's collection profile. Articles in the field of literature dealing with only one work are normally not selected. This also applies to purely descriptive articles

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covering current political/economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Contents and arrangement

ASA Online is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 400 entries, numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa: Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean islands. There is also a general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, as well as sections dealing with Africa and with sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Within the regional sections, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

Each entry provides a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication, generally including a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach, nature of the research and source materials. Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information, as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are included.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *ASA Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to entry number. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects with categories for general, religion and philosophy, culture and society, politics, economics, law, education, anthropology, medical care and health services, rural and urban planning and geography, language and literature, and history and biography.

Entries included under more than one country heading are listed in the geographical index under each country. The subject and author indexes list the entry only once, the first time it appears.

In addition, each issue of *ASA Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating the issues which have been covered. A list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>

Comments or suggestions can be sent to the editors at asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

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Africa / *International African Institute* = ISSN 0001-9720. - Cambridge
Vol. 81, no. 2 (2011)

Africa media review = ISSN 0258-4913. - Dakar
Vol. 17, no. 1/2 (2009)

Africa Spectrum = ISSN 0002-0397. - Hamburg
Vol. 45, no. 3 (2010)

Africa today = ISSN 0001-9887. - Bloomington, IN
Vol. 57, no. 3 (2010/11)

African and Asian studies = ISSN 1569-2094. - Leiden
Vol. 9, no. 4 (2010); vol. 10, no. 1 (2011)

African conflict & peacebuilding review = ISSN 2156-695X. - Bloomington, IN
Vol. 1, no. 1 (2011)

African historical review = ISSN 1753-2523. - Pretoria [etc.]
Vol. 43, no. 1 (2011); vol. 43, no. 2 (2011)

African journal on conflict resolution. - Umhlanga Rocks
Vol. 10, no. 2 (2010); vol. 10, no. 3 (2010)

African security = ISSN 1939-2206 (verbeterd). - Philadelphia, PA
Vol. 3, no. 3 (2010)

African security review = ISSN 1024-6029. - Pretoria
Vol. 20, no. 1 (2011)

African sociological review = ISSN 1027-4332. - Dakar
Vol. 14, no. 1 (2010); vol. 14, no. 2 (2010)

African studies = ISSN 0002-0184. - Abingdon
Vol. 70, no. 1 (2011); vol. 70, no. 2 (2011); vol. 70, no. 3 (2011)

African Studies quarterly = ISSN 1093-2658. - Gainesville, FL
Vol. 12, no. 1 (2010/11); vol. 12, no. 2 (2010/11)

African studies review = ISSN 0002-0206. - New Brunswick, N.J.
Vol. 53, no. 3 (2010)

Anthropology Southern Africa = ISSN 0258-0144. - Boordfontein
Vol. 33, no. 1/2 (2010); vol. 33, no. 3/4 (2010)

Cahiers d'études africaines = ISSN 0008-0055. - Paris
Vol. 51, cah. 202/203 (2011)

Comparative and international law journal of Southern Africa = ISSN 0010-4051. - Pretoria
Vol. 43, no. 1 (2010)

Current writing = ISSN 1013-929x. - Durban
Vol. 22, no. 2 (2010)

East African journal of peace & human rights = ISSN 1021-8858. - Kampala

Vol. 16, no. 2 (2010)

Eastern Africa law review = ISSN 0012-8678. - Dar es Salaam

Vol. 35/40 (2009)

Eastern Africa social science research review = ISSN 1027-1775. - Addis Ababa

Vol. 27, no. 1 (2011); vol. 27, no. 2 (2011)

Éthiopiques = ISSN 0850-2005. - Dakar

No. 86 (2011)

Exchange = ISSN 0166-2740. - Leiden

Vol. 39, no. 4 (2010); vol. 40, no. 1 (2011)

Feminist Africa = ISSN 1726-4596. - Rondebosch

No. 10 (2008)

Heritage of Zimbabwe. - Harare

No. 29 (2010)

Historia = ISSN 0018-229X. - Pretoria

Vol. 55, no. 2 (2010)

International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass

Vol. 43, no. 3 (2010)

Journal / Namibia Scientific Society = ISSN 1018-7677. - Windhoek

Vol. 57 (2009); vol. 58 (2010)

Journal of African and international law = ISSN 1821-620X. - Songea

Vol. 3, no. 2 (2010)

Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 22, no. 2 (2010)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford

Vol. 20, no. 1 (2011); vol. 20, no. 2 (2011)

Journal of African media studies = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol

Vol. 2, no. 3 (2010)

Journal of contemporary African studies = ISSN 0258-9001. - Abingdon

Vol. 29, no. 1 (2011)

Journal of local government studies = ISSN 2026-5840. - Accra

Vol. 2, no. 1 (2010)

Journal of Southern African studies = ISSN 0305-7070. - Abingdon

Vol. 36, no. 4 (2010)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Politikon = ISSN 0258-9346. - Abingdon

Vol. 37, no. 1 (2010); vol. 37, no. 2/3 (2010)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

No. 120 (2010); no. 121 (2011); no. 122 (2011); no. 123 (2011)

Research in African literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind. [etc.]

Vol. 41, no. 4 (2010); vol. 42, no. 1 (2011); vol. 42, no. 2 (2011)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon

Vol. 38, no. 127 (2011)

Review of leadership in Africa (RoLA). - Lagos

Vol. 1, no. 1 (2009)

Social sciences and missions = ISSN 1874-8937. - Leiden

Vol. 23, no. 2 (2010)

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana = ISSN 0855-191X (new series). - Legon

N.s., no. 12 (2009/10)

Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe = ISSN 0041-4751. - Arcadia

Jg. 50, nr. 2 (2010)

Tydskrif vir letterkunde = ISSN 0041-476X. - Pretoria

Jg. 48, nr. 1 (2011)

Urban forum = ISSN 1015-3802. - Dordrecht

Vol. 22, no. 2 (2011)

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL

1 Ndiaye, Lamine

La culture comme solution : de la révolution identitaire au développement / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 86, p. 151-174.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Senegal; culture contact; norms; culture; Muslim brotherhoods; development; globalization.

Insistant sur l'importance de l'anthropologie et de la prise en compte de l'identité locale et des valeurs propres dans le contexte de la globalisation et du contact entre les cultures, où les revendications identitaires persistent, l'auteur évoque les représentations sociales autour du corps de la femme wolof au Sénégal. Pour illustrer son propos sur le lien entre culture et développement économique, il prend l'exemple des mourides, confrérie religieuse née au Sénégal et fondée par Ahmadou Bamba à la fin du XIXe siècle. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden] .

AFRICA

GENERAL

2 Adebayo, Akanmu G.

Leadership models and theories : implications for governance in Nigeria / Akanmu G. Adebayo - In: *Review of Leadership in Africa*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 33-64 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; leadership; governance.

Leadership models and theories so far have been Western in their development, testing and orientation. Yet Africanists have a lot to contribute to leadership studies. The author discusses leadership theories and models, the leadership imperatives and challenges for Africa in the 21st century, and the implications for governance in Nigeria. Amongst the challenges are globalization, fast and frequent changes, dictatorship, misrule, economic crises dating from the 20th century, and the changing conceptions of leadership. Where once leadership was seen as a question of dominating and commanding followers, and leadership development focused on the power of the leader, the new model of leadership sees leadership in terms of reciprocal relations between leaders and the people they lead, and leadership development is focused on group interaction. Africa's leadership crisis is critical, especially so in Nigeria. Recommendations to change this situation conclude the article. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

3 Adésinà, Jìmí O.

Re-appropriating matrifocality : endogeneity and African gender scholarship / Jìmí O. Adésinà - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 2-19.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; matriarchy; sociology; gender studies; epistemology.

A central concern of many Southern sociologists has been the crisis of "intellectual dependence" (Alatas 2000). Averting what Hountondji (1997) refers to as "extraversion" involves separating what is idiographic in Western social science scholarship from its nomothetic aspirations; what Chakrabathly (2000) called "provincializing Europe". It involves excavating local "libraries" (Zezeza 2006b) and scholarship that takes its "locale" or research site on its own terms. "The study of Africa", Oyewumi (2004) argued, "must start with Africa". The present author explores the works of Ifi Amadiume and Oyeronke Oyewumi as such ventures in endogeneity, and examples of the contribution that African sociologists make when they take their ethnographic data on its own terms; without status anxiety. He examines the contributions of Amadiume and Oyewumi to gender scholarship, focusing on the idea of matrifocality or matricentricity. While not a new concept, the idea of matrifocal or matricentric societies acquires distinct valency in their epistemic framework and as the basis for theorizing matriarchy. Rather than an exercise in the archaeology of a "mythical pre-historic past" (Eller 2000), matricentricity in Amadiume's works accounts for the structural and ideological conditions of many African societies. It affords us the basis for transcending the "biologic" (Oyewumi 1997) of dominant Western feminist discourses. Beyond the epistemic rupture that it produces in Gender Studies, the concept of matrifocality has wider heuristic value. The author illustrates its theoretical value for rethinking "Identity", beyond the prevailing patricentric framing, and in allowing us to make sense of contemporary African data. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

4 Agwuele, Augustine

Development, modernism and modernity in Africa / ed. by Augustine Agwuele. - New York [etc.] : Routledge, 2012. - XII, 327 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge African studies ; 7) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415899249

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; world view; modernization; culture contact; change; arts; colonialism.

In this volume modernism denotes the ideology and modernity covers the associated practices. As modernism is not endogenous to Africa, it grafts poorly onto existing life structures and this is the basic problem explored in this book. The Introduction is by A. Agwuele. Part 1, Modernism/modernity: sociocultural transformation, is composed of essays on how the delay in embracing modernity defers democracy (Ali A. Mazrui); following general criticism of the Enlightenment, a critique of the chapter "Race and Modernity" in Cornel West's "The Cornel West Reader" (Hetty ter Haar); chieftaincy and the

modern Dagomba elite (Ghana; Deborah Pellow); the "murids" in Sufi orders in Senegal and Wolof written in "ajami" script (Fallou Ngom); language and culture in the USA Africa Dialogue series (Augustine Agwuele); and the concept of "elaloro" in Yoruba pedagogy (Nigeria; Michael O. Afolayan). Part 2, Modernism/modernity: arts, media and religion, examines the idea of African cultural production (Kenneth W. Harrow); collaboration between Nigerians and Germans and the making of a Yoruba Cultural Movement (Debra Klein); a discussion with the South African artist Zanele Muholi about the sexualization of the black female body in art and photography (Moyo Okediji); Jean Pierre Bekolo's film "Les Saignantes" and retrieving the "Mevoungou" (precolonial women's ritual) (Cameroon; Naminata Diabate); gender stereotypes in advertising in Kenya (Maurice Nyamanga Amutabi); modern performing arts in Kenya from Kamiirithu to the XYZ show (Hannington Ochwada); African Christianity in the global context (Caleb O. Oladipo); and women and Islam in urban Burkina Faso (Liza Debevec). Part 3, Development: economic and political transformation, is composed of discussions of the problem of keeping a check on foreign direct investment in Africa (Roshen Hendrickson); the Fulani land-settlement question in British Southern Cameroon (Emmanuel M. Mbah); violence against the Lutheran mission stations in the precolonial Zulu state (South Africa; Kirsten R  ther); colonialism and cultural change (Julius O. Adekunle); and remaking social institutions in postgenocide Rwanda (Wanjala S. Nasong'o). [ASC Leiden abstract]

5 Aliana, Serge Bernard Emmanuel

L'universit   africaine face au pragmatisme postcolonialiste / Serge Bernard Emmanuel Aliana - In: *  thiopiennes*: (2011), no. 86, p. 109-130.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; postcolonialism; intellectuals; African identity.

Pour traiter de la position de l'intellectuel africain et de l'universit   en Afrique dans le monde "postmoderne", l'auteur se r  f  re principalement    la d  finition propos  e par Jean-Fran  ois Lyotard et Michel Foucault de ce monde. Pour le premier le savoir a chang   de statut, avec le d  veloppement des nouvelles technologies et l'incr  dilit      l'  gard des m  tar  cits, et qui est devenu une "force de production", une "marchandise informationnelle", mais aussi "une source de profit et un moyen de d  cider et de contr  ler". Pour le second, dans une masse compos  e d'atomes individuels et caract  ris  e par l'h  donisme et le "souci de soi", chacun est renvoy      soi. L'Occident dominant contr  lant la totalit   de la production scientifique mondiale, le chercheur et l'universitaire africain qui travaille dans le d  nuement est souvent contraint    l'opportunisme. Selon l'auteur, la th  orisation d'une telle   thique de l'opportunit   peut se lire dans les d  clamations "postcolonialistes" et "afro-mondialistes" de penseurs comme Fabien Eboussi Boulaga, Achille Mbembe, Jean-Godefroy Bidima, Souleymane Bachir Diagne qui d  fendent l'orientation pragmatiste de la pens  e et des comportements en Afrique. Pour lui, ce discours s'impose aujourd'hui sur le terrain acad  mique en Afrique. L'auteur s'efforce

d'expliciter la position "postcoloniale" de ces penseurs et de critiquer leur vision du monde et de l'identité africaine, multiple, qui n'existe pas comme une substance, position qui selon lui va à l'encontre de la pensée négro-africaine qui a nourri les luttes de libération comme la pensée de Kwame Nkrumah. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

6 Beck, Rose Marie

Urban languages in Africa / Rose Marie Beck - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 11-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; urbanization; lingua francas; sociolects; language history.

Against the backdrop of current research on the city, urbanity is understood to be a distinct way of life in which (in the spatial, factual and historical dimensions) processes of densification and heterogenization are perceived as acts of sociation. Urbanization is thus understood to include and produce structuration processes autonomously. This also includes autonomous linguistic practices, which are reflected as sediments of everyday knowledge in language and thus create the instruments needed for facilitating and generalizing such urbanization: urban languages. Looking at cities in Africa from the point of view of language sociology, two large phases of urbanization can be distinguished. The first phase is related to trade networks and cultural métissage of small groups of middlemen predating colonial rule. The second phase, characterized by the development of an autonomous African modernity, began with colonial times, but its heyday was during the postcolonial urbanization processes of the last forty years. With regard to language structure, the absorption of a large number of loans into a basic language can be observed in both cases. More recent developments, so-called 'urban vernaculars', are mostly found in southern Africa. Besides these, urban languages such as Sheng (Nairobi), Tsotsitaal (Cape Town) and Camfranglais (Douala, Yaoundé) can be viewed as generalizations of youth languages. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

7 Beckman, Björn

Trade unions & party politics : labour movements in Africa / ed. by Björn Beckman, Sakhela Buhlungu and Lloyd Sachikonye. - Cape Town : HSRC Press, 2010. - 219 p.

ISBN 9780796923080

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Namibia; Nigeria; Senegal; South Africa; Uganda; Zimbabwe; trade unions; political parties; politics.

This book on the politics of African labour movements originates in a conference held in Johannesburg from 21-22 July 2006, hosted by the Sociology of Work Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand. The chapters were further developed to take account of subsequent developments and some chapters are new. The volume looks specifically at the way in which trade unions engage with political parties either by being part of them, taking a lead

in their formation, or refusing to join party politics altogether. Contributions: Introduction: trade unions and party politics in Africa (Björn Beckman and Lloyd Sachikonye); Autonomy or political affiliation? Senegalese trade unions in the face of economic and political reforms (Alfred Inis Ndiaye); Disengagement from party politics: achievements and challenges for the Ghana Trades Union Congress (Emmanuel O. Akwetey with David Dorkenoo); The failure of Nigeria's Labour Party (Björn Beckman and Salihu Lukman); Trade unions, liberalisation and politics in Uganda (John-Jean Barya); The labour movement and democratisation in Zimbabwe (Lovemore Matombo and Lloyd M. Sachikonye); Unions and parties in South Africa: COSATU and the ANC in the wake of Polokwane (Roger Southall and Edward Webster); Serving workers or serving the party? Trade unions and politics in Namibia (Herbert Jauch); Trade unions and the politics of national liberation in Africa: an appraisal (Sakhela Buhlungu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

8 Bentahar, Ziad

Continental drift: the disjunction of North and sub-Saharan Africa / Ziad Bentahar - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 1-13.

ASC Subject Headings: Northern Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; African studies; literature.

Research and popular imaginative views of Africa in the last few decades have tended to leave out the northern region, even when referring to the continent as a whole. In many academic disciplines, "Africa" and "The Arab World" are mutually exclusive labels, and separating between North and sub-Saharan Africa has become accepted to such an extent that it has shaped our perception of African Studies as a field. How have literatures of the two regions come to be separated and so rarely studied together despite strong links caused by geographic proximity? Why have scholars of African literatures focused largely on sub-Saharan Africa? To begin answering these questions, it is necessary not only to address literary matters, including issues such as the impact of the publishing industry in codifying a canon of African literature, but also to consider factors relating to the political climate of the twentieth century. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

9 Bob, Urmilla

Special issue on environment and conflict / [contrib. Urmilla Bob ... et al.]. - Umhlanga Rocks : ACCORD, 2010. - 152 p. ; 21 cm. - (African journal on conflict resolution, ISSN 1562-6997 ; vol. 10, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Rwanda; South Africa; environmental management; social conflicts; climate change; gender relations; genocide; pastoralists; air pollution.

This special issue of 'African Journal on Conflict Resolution' focuses on the interaction between the spatial environment and the social environment in connection with conflict resolution in Africa. Contributions: Environmental conflicts: key issues and management

implications (Urmilla Bob and Salomé Bronkhorst); Approaches to and tools for managing environmental conflicts in coastal zones in Africa: challenges and prospects in relation to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) (Fathima Ahmed); Land-related conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa (Urmilla Bob); Wildlife-community conflicts in conservation areas in Kenya (Roselyne N. Okech); Gender and climate change-induced conflict in pastoral communities: case study of Turkana in north-western Kenya (Nancy A. Omolo); Environmental causes and impacts of the genocide in Rwanda: case studies of the towns of Butare and Cyangugu (Vadi Moodley, Alphonse Gahima and Suveshnee Munien); Environmental conflicts and women's vulnerability in Africa (Edwin C. Perry, Cheryl Potgieter and Urmilla Bob); Environmental conflicts in the South Durban Basin: integrating residents' perceptions and concerns resulting from air pollution (Jyoti Jaggernath). [ASC Leiden abstract]

10 Bompani, Barbara

Development and politics from below : exploring religious spaces in the African State / ed. by Barbara Bompani, Maria Frahm-Arp. - Basingstoke [etc.] : Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. - XIII, 257 p. ; 23 cm. - (Non-governmental public action series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0230237754

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; West Africa; Mali; Mozambique; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; religion; development; politics; conference papers (form); 2008.

Proceedings of the 2008 conference organized by the Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, and the Wits Institute for Economic and Social Research (University of the Witwatersrand) at which participants explored religious spaces in Africa by discussing the relationship between development, politics and religion. The Introduction: development and politics from below: new conceptual interpretations is by B. Bompani and M. Frahm-Arp. Part 1, Challenging the secular: religion and public spaces, consists of: Development and invisible worlds (S. Ellis); The 'mbuliuli' principle: what is in a name? (Zambia; G. ter Haar); Muslim shrines in Cape Town: religion and post-apartheid public spheres (South Africa; A. Tayob); and Remaking society from within: extraversion and the social forms of female Muslim activism in urban Mali (D.E. Schulz). Part 2, Religion between State and society, contains the essays: "Da'wa" and politics in West Africa: Muslim "Jama'at" and non-governmental organizations in Ghana, Sierra Leone and The Gambia (D.E. Skinner); Faith-based organizations, the State and politics in Tanzania (E.T. Mallya); and Burying life: Pentecostal religion and development in urban Mozambique (L. van de Kamp). Part 3, Health care provision: reflections on religion, is composed of: Health and the uses of religion: recovering the political proper? (J.R. Cochrane); Marshalling the powers: the challenge of everyday religion for development (E. Graveling); and Sacred struggles: the World Council of Churches and the HIV epidemic in Africa. The Conclusion: reflections on

modernization without secularization is by B. Bompani and M. Frahm-Arp. [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Cobb, Adam

Don't stop with Joint Forces Command ... cut AFRICOM too / Adam Cobb - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 134-140 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; foreign policy; foreign forces; strategic policy.

The United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) has been a military success but a strategic messaging failure. The United States relationships across Africa cannot be boiled down to military affairs. This paper argues that Africa has many more opportunities than challenges and thus requires a more balanced foreign policy solution from Washington DC than a new military command. For the military engagement that does need to take place, a more low-profile approach would benefit the United States in Africa. Notes, ref., sum. (p. X). [Journal abstract]

12 Cole, Rowland J.V.

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights : will political stereotypes form an obstacle to the enforcement of its decisions? / by Rowland J.V. Cole - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 23-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; jurisdiction; government policy; heads of State.

This article enquires whether the present African political landscape is conducive to the effective enforcement of the judgments of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. Even though African leaders have come to realize that unity will foster economic development, for some African leaders the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now African Union (AU), is a pet project through which to project their influence. For others it is an umbrella to protect them from the international spotlight. For yet others, it is a political bloc which can speak with one voice in the face of foreign domination, a continuation of the quest for self-determination which was the pith of the struggle for independence from colonial rule. The article examines the current behaviouralism of African leaders and how the political landscape might affect the enforcement of the judgments of the court in domestic jurisdictions. While noting that enforcement depends on the political will of nations, a number of legal measures to ensure the enforcement of the judgments of the court are highlighted. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

13 Daniels, Peyton E.

Africa's connection to the drug trade / Peyton E. Daniels, ed. - Hauppauge, NY : Nova Science Publishers, 2010. - 126 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 26 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1616686685

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; drug trafficking; foreign policy.

Historically the role of Africa in the transnational illicit drugs trade has been peripheral, but in recent years Africa has become increasingly a focus for drug trafficking, especially cocaine. This seems to be an effect of structural shifts in the international drugs trade. This book examines how best to balance short and long-term counter-narcotics goals and strategies in Africa. The volume contains testimonies presented at a hearing of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 23, 2009: Statement of Michael A. Braun, before the Subcommittee on African Affairs - "Confronting drug trafficking in Africa"; Testimony of Assistant Secretary Johnnie Carson, Bureau of African Affairs, before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs - "Confronting drug trafficking in Africa"; Testimony of Douglas Farah, Senior Fellow, International Assessment and Strategy Center, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on African Affairs - "Confronting drug trafficking in West Africa" (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau); Statement of Thomas M. Harrigan, Assistant Administrator and Chief of Operations, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), US Dept. of Justice, before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on African Affairs - "Confronting drug trafficking in West Africa"; Testimony of William Wechsler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Office of Counternarcotics and Global Threats, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Subcommittee on African Affairs - "Confronting drug trafficking in West Africa"; and Illegal drug trade in Africa: trends and US policy (Liana Sun Wyler, Nicholas Cook). [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Delcourt, Laurent

La Chine en Afrique : menace ou opportunité pour le développement? ; points de vue du Sud / Laurent Delcourt ... [et al.]. - Paris : Éditions Syllepse, cop. 2011. - 184 p. ; 22 cm. - (Alternatives sud ; vol. 18 (2011), no. 2) - Met index, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Mozambique; China; international economic relations; foreign investments; work environment; environment; civil society.

La percée chinoise en Afrique suscite de vives controverses au sein de la communauté internationale. Levier d'une future émancipation politique et économique du continent ou frein à son développement, voire facteur d'instabilité? Ce numéro spécial présente des points de vue du Sud: Éditorial: La Chine en Afrique: enjeux et perspectives (Laurent Delcourt); L'inflation chinoise en Afrique noire: entre nouvelles opportunités et sous-

développement durable (Thierry Amougou); Investissements chinois en Afrique: conditions de travail et relations professionnelles (Anthony Yaw Baah et Herbert Jauch); Empreinte écologique de la Chine en Afrique (Peter Bosshard); Qui a peur de la Chine en Afrique? De nouveaux défis pour la société civile africaine (Ndubisi Obiorah); Investissements chinois en Afrique: les ingrédients d'une stratégie de déstabilisation (Ali Askouri); Mozambique-Chine: de la politique au business? (Sérgio Chichava); Le dragon et le léopard: un regard sur les relations sino-congolaises (Michel Luntumbue); Un siècle sino-africain (Adama Gaye). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

15 Falola, Toyin

Landscape, environment and technology in colonial and postcolonial Africa / ed. by Toyin Falola and Emily Brownell. - New York [etc.] : Routledge, 2012. - VII, 342 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge African studies ; 6) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415895936

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; land use; environmental management; technology; health; environmental history; conference papers (form); 2009.

These thirteen essays with introduction (Emily Brownell, Toyin Falola) and a conclusion (Emily Brownell) are the outcome of the 2009 Africa Conference at the University of Texas, Austin, "Science, Technology and the Environment in Africa". Part 1, "Commodifying nature and conducting landscapes", contains papers about the primate trade in Gabon, c. 1850-1940 (Jeremy Rich); pastoralist practices and Khoesan seasonal land use and beliefs in colonial South Africa (Laura J. Mitchell); and the development of railways in colonial (principally German) East Africa (Tanzania; Christiane Reichart-Burikukiye). Part 2, "Colonized environments: domestication, medicine and technology", is composed of papers discussing the effect of British colonization on the loss of traditional women's skills in Bamenda province, Cameroon (Bridget A. Teboh); Western biomedicine and the Church Missionary Society Medical Mission in the Lake Victoria Basin (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; Hannington Ochwada); and the railway and the influenza pandemic in Nigeria (Tokunbo A. Ayoola). The authors of Part 3, "Cultivation and conservation: contested theory and practice in colonial encounters", investigate the failure to support progressive farmers in Malawi (Erik Green); innovations in cattle-keeping in British Southern Cameroons, 1916-1960 (Emmanuel M. Mbah); indigenous knowledge and environmental conservation among the Abaluyia of western Kenya (Maurice Amutabi); and management, livelihood and the forgotten consumers of the fisheries in the Lake Victoria Basin (Uganda; Jennifer Lee Johnson). Part 4, "Postcolonial African landscapes: locating Africa in the global environmental crisis", looks at the crisis in Nigeria fictionalized in the works of Ben Okri (Kayode O. Ogunfolabi); a general look at health transitions and environmental change in contemporary Africa (Kathryn H. Jacobsen); and convincing Africans about the benefits of a green economy (Rubin Patterson). [ASC Leiden abstract]

16 Falola, Toyin

Music, performance and African identities / ed. by Toyin Falola and Tyler Fleming. - New York [etc.] : Routledge, 2012. - IX, 346 p. : foto's. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge African studies ; 3) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415888433

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Cape Verde; Ghana; Kenya; Senegal; South Africa; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; popular music; popular culture.

The study of African music and musical performance is on the verge of a new era. The 14 essays in this book show the development of contemporary music in Africa and the way in which it has been embraced and adapted. The Introduction is by Tyler Fleming and Toyin Falola. Part 1, "Contemporary music and its wider social impacts", contains essays on hip-hop music in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (George Gathigi); rap, cartoons and representations of the Maasai in contemporary Tanzanian culture (Katrina Daly Thompson); "takiboronse" music in Burkina Faso (Batamaka Somé); and the way the State in Zimbabwe manipulates uran pop, traditionally the weapon of the underdog (Farai Wonderful Bere). Part 2, "Transnational projections and performances", documents the blending of the secular and the religious in popular music in Senegal (Fallou Ngom); blackface in America and Africa and consciousness of the diaspora in Cape Town (South Africa) and the Gold Coast (Ghana) (Benjamin Brühwiler); and the South Africanization of Tanzanian Christian popular music (Mathayo B. Ndomondo). Part 3, "Historical reflections on music", is composed of essays on the image of Sophiatown (South Africa) in the "kwaito" music of the group Mafikizolo (Xavier Livermon); the impact of films on the Black music scene in Johannesburg in the 1950s (Tyler Fleming); urban musicians and cultural self-construction in Zimbabwe 1930s-1970s (Moses Chikowero); and country music in Zimbabwe (Jonathon Zilberg). Part 4, "Cultural and political meanings in African music", discusses hip-hop in Kenya (George Nyabuga); the construction of political discourse in Ghana in hiplife (Samuel Gyasi Obeng); and popular music in Cape Verde (Juliana Braz Dias). [ASC Leiden abstract]

17 Fontagné, Lionel

An impact study of the economic partnership agreements in the six ACP regions / Lionel Fontagné, David Laborde and Cristina Mitaritonna - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 179-216 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; European Union; ACP; trade policy; trade agreements; international trade; public finance.

This article analyses the trade-related aspects of economic partnership agreement (EPA) negotiations for the six Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) negotiation groups including

ECOWAS, CEMAC+, COMESA, SADC, CARIFORUM and Pacific. The authors use a partial equilibrium model, focusing on the demand side, at the HS6 level (covering 5,113 HS6 products). Two lists of sensitive products are constructed: focusing on the agricultural sectors and tariff revenue preservation. For the European Union (EU), EPAs must translate into 90 percent fully liberalized bilateral trade to be World Trade Organization compatible. The authors use this criterion to simulate EPAs for each negotiating regional block. ACP exports to the EU are forecast to be 10 percent higher with EPAs, than under the generalized system of preference "Everything But Arms" option. ACP countries, especially African ones, are forecast to lose an average of 71 percent of tariff revenues on EU imports in the long run. Imports from other regions of the world will continue to provide tariff revenues. Thus, computing tariff revenue losses on total ACP imports, losses are only 25 percent on average over the long run and as low as 19 percent if the product lists are optimized. The final impact depends on the importance of tariffs in government revenue and on potential compensatory effects. However, this long-term and less visible effect will depend mainly on the capacity of each ACP country to reorganize its fiscal base. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

18 Forje, John W.

Century of change : symposium on African unity / ed. John Wilson Forje ; forew. by Samia Nkrumah. - New York, NY : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2011. - LXVI, 199 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 1611220343

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; international cooperation; African Union; political unification; conference papers (form); 2009.

The papers in this volume were presented at the 2009 Dakar Symposium on African Unity. In 2009 it was around half a century since many African countries obtained independence from their colonial rulers. Since that time there have been strides taken to find African unity, from the OAU (1963), transformed into AU (2002), the African Union Commission (2007), later converted to African Authority (AA). Now, 50 years later, facing globalization and the threat of economic neocolonialism, the authors in this volume plead the urgency of the need to reach African unity. The authors, who were all working at or attached to the University of Buea, Cameroon, advocate African unity and address such topics as African union in a world dominated by forces of integration (Ndeh Martin Sango, John W. Forje); towards a Confederated United States of Africa (Mwalimu George Ngwane); federalism and shifting loyalties (Ndeh Martin Sango); the role of civil society (Henry K. Kah); the role of science, technology and innovation in boosting economic development (Ngalim Aloysius Nyuymengka) and as a tool for sustainable development (John W. Forje); a preliminary constitution (in French) (Maurice Tadadjeu); some conclusions (John W. Forje); challenges posed by change (Caroline Nderitu); and epilogue by John W. Forje. [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Gänzle, Stefan

AFRICOM and US Africa policy : 'pentagonising' foreign policy or providing a model for joint approaches? / Stefan Gänzle - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 70-82.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; strategic policy; foreign policy; foreign forces.

The creation of the Africa Command (AFRICOM) has reflected the growth in the strategic importance of Africa in US foreign policy since the end of the 1990s. One of the objectives of this new geographical military command is to forge closer links between foreign, security and development policies. However, this approach has met with a number of difficulties associated with the challenge of "inter-agency cooperation" among rather disparate actors from foreign affairs, defence and development. In addition, the establishment of AFRICOM has met with fierce criticism in the US and elsewhere, especially in Africa, culminating in the charge that US foreign and development policies in Africa are being militarized. Although AFRICOM has a number of interesting features, this paper shows that it has reacted to these criticisms by realigning itself more closely with the traditional model of a military command, at the expense of the innovative interagency elements. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII). [Journal abstract]

20 Gollwitzer, Sophia

Budget institutions and fiscal performance in Africa / Sophia Gollwitzer - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 111-152 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; national budget; audit offices.

This paper develops an index measuring the adequacy of the institutions, rules and procedures governing the budget process in forty-six African countries, presenting the most comprehensive analysis of African budget institutions hitherto conducted. The index includes the three stages of the budget process: negotiation, legislative approval and implementation. At each stage the quality of the budget process is measured along five criteria: centralization, rules and controls, sustainability and credibility, comprehensiveness and transparency. A wide dispersion in institutional quality is found across the continent. Furthermore, an empirical analysis based on OLS (ordinary least squares) estimations shows that better budget institutions are associated with lower public external debt and a higher primary budget balance. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

21 Gugler, Josef

African films in the classroom / Josef Gugler - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema; African studies; teaching methods.

This article on African films in the classroom is pertinent to the teaching of African cinema, but the focus is on teaching with African films. A wealth of excellent films from Africa is readily available for classroom use, even if much of Anglophone Africa remains poorly represented. African films can serve to challenge students' assumptions and to foster a critical examination of Western films set in Africa. Extending the scope of conventional "African" courses to North Africa adds a substantial body of notable productions, some of which address current concerns such as Islamic fundamentalism. The author argues that African films have to be contextualized; even when they are examined as works of art and as examples of world cinema, full appreciation requires that they be considered in their historical and cultural contexts. When films are used to introduce students to Africa, critical examination is imperative - audiences that have little factual information about Africa all too readily assume that fiction and fact coincide. The author illustrates his argument with many examples of films he has used in teaching Africa to university students. App. (filmography), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

22 Guisse, Youssouph Mbargane

Le destin unitaire des sociétés du Sahara et du Soudan face à la mondialisation / Youssouph Mbargane Guisse - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 86, p. 175-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Sahara; Sudan; globalization; culture.

La mondialisation, accompagnée d'une tendance à l'hégémonie de l'Occident, entraîne cependant des résistances. L'auteur relève trois points qui peuvent permettre un rééquilibrage sur le continent africain: l'actualité de la culture, de la démocratie participative, et de la réorganisation de l'espace régional. La mondialisation offre aux Africains l'opportunité de s'engager dans des formes de regroupement qui, à terme, participent au remembrement politique de l'Afrique. L'articulation des trois types d'actualité en question fonde la pertinence du projet historique d'impliquer les États, les institutions, les communautés ethnoculturelles, les intellectuels, les artistes créateurs, les associations de jeunes et de femmes, à s'investir ensemble pour permettre le maintien des structures communautaires. La résistance des sociétés africaines à l'assimilation et à la désagrégation passe par la préservation du noyau culturel qui est le siège immatériel de la mémoire collective, et particulièrement de l'héritage culturel des sociétés du Sahara et du Soudan. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

23 Hahn, Hans Peter

Urban life-worlds in motion: in Africa and beyond / Hans Peter Hahn - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 115-129.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; urban society; mobility; globalization; urban sociology.

Investigations on cities in Africa have contributed to the early theoretical development of urban studies in social sciences. The ethnography of rural migrants in towns revealed that cultural diversity and creativity are foundational and permanent elements of urban cultures in Africa (and beyond). Currently, two new aspects complement these insights: 1) Different forms of mobility have received a new awareness through the concept of transnationalism. They are much more complex, including not only rural-urban migration, but also urban-urban migration, and migrations with a destination beyond the continent. 2) Urban life-worlds also include the appropriation of globally circulating images and lifestyles, which contribute substantially to the current cultural dynamics of cities in Africa. These two aspects contribute to the high complexity of urban contexts in Africa. Therefore, it has become questionable whether it is still appropriate to speak about the "locality" of these life-worlds. At the same time, these new aspects explain the self-consciousness of members of urban cultures in Africa. They contribute to the expansive character of these societies and to the impression that cities in Africa host the most innovative and creative societies worldwide. Bibliogr., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract, edited]

24 Hugon, Philippe

Les sciences sociales africanistes à l'épreuve des projets de développement : peuvent-elles dépasser l'opposition entre l'universalisme de l'économie et le relativisme de l'anthropologie? / Philippe Hugon - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 331-352 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; anthropology; economics; development; cotton.

Les disciplines économiques et anthropologiques, notamment dans le domaine des études africanistes, ont été généralement caractérisées par des exclusions et des cloisonnements. L'économie s'intéresse principalement aux sociétés marchandes et capitalistes occidentales et mobilise des catégories à vocation universelle alors que l'ethnologie ou l'anthropologie prennent pour champ les sociétés "primitives" exotiques ou premières, et privilégient les catégories et représentations des acteurs. Le champ du développement a été un lieu de rencontre obligé des deux disciplines. L'économie a cherché à aborder les sociétés non occidentales et l'anthropologie a été confrontée aux projets de développement. Cet article rappelle les oppositions historiques entre les éclairages économiques et anthropologiques avant de présenter certains enjeux méthodologiques et épistémologiques d'une anthropologie économique du développement en l'illustrant par la filière coton en Afrique. Bibliogr., notes, réf, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

25 Jayasuriya, Shihan de Silva

African migration : understanding trends and traditions / special guest ed.: Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya ; ed. by Tukumbi Lumumba-Kasongo. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2011. - p. 1-70. :

foto's. ; 24 cm. - (African and Asian studies, ISSN 1569-2094 ; vol. 10, no. 1) - Met bibliogr.,
noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ethiopia; Asia; slaves; colonial forces; African Indians; migrants;
black soldiers.

The literature on African migrations is dominated by the Atlantic experience, which tends to obscure other African migrations. Drawing on a range of periods and locations, this collection of articles examines factors that encouraged enlisting Africans in foreign armies, drawing attention to the lives of Africans who were uprooted and re-rooted in Asia. Shihan de Silva Jayasuriya examines the circumstances that led to recruiting African slaves to the British Ceylon regiments in the 19th century. Faaeza Jasdanwalla discusses the political history of the princely State of Janjira on the west coast of India, which was ruled by Sidis (Africans) from the early 17th century. Rosie Llewellyn Jones examines the inconsistent colonial policy towards African slaves in British India, arguing that it was tempered by differing regional and political considerations. Focusing on Ethiopia, Richard Pankhurst considers the Fetha Nagast, or the Laws of the Kings, a medieval Christian code which deals with various aspects of Ethiopian slavery, including manumission, inheritance and the purchase and sale of slaves. [ASC Leiden abstract]

26 Juma, Laurence

Peacekeeping in Africa : problems and prospects / Laurence Juma - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 395-419.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; peacekeeping operations; UN.

Against the background of an expanded need for peacekeeping, the complexity of the programmes that it entails, and the belief that it will endure for a long time to come, this article discusses the propriety of international peacekeeping operations, their inherent features and weaknesses in creating or preserving peace, and the role that regional organizations play, or should play, in its enhancement. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

27 Kilian, Cassis

Glimmering utopias: 50 years of African film / Cassis Kilian - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 147-159.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema; cultural history.

The history of African film began in the 1960s with the independence of the colonies. Despite all kinds of political and economic difficulties, numerous films have been made since then, featuring wide-ranging processes of consolidation, differentiation and transformation which were characteristic of postcolonial sub-Saharan Africa. However, these feature films should not merely be viewed as back references to specifically African

problems. The glimmering fictions are imagination spaces. They preserve ideas about how the postcolonial circumstances should be approached. Seen from this perspective, the history of African film may be studied as a history of African utopias. Bibliogr., filmogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

28 Klinken, Adriaan S. van

The ongoing challenge of HIV and AIDS to African theology : a review article / Adriaan S. van Klinken - In: *Exchange*: (2011), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 89-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African theology; liberation theology; AIDS; literature reviews (form).

This article offers an extended review of four recent publications in the field of African theology and HIV and AIDS. It critically examines the progress that has been made in the engagement with and the reflection on issues related to the HIV epidemic by African theologians. The article notices the emergence of a new strand of African theology, a (liberation) theology of HIV and AIDS, which builds on and employs the classic strands of African liberation, inculturation, reconstruction and women's theology. Moreover, some challenging issues for further African theological engagement with HIV and AIDS are identified. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

29 Kouam, Michel

Philosophies et cultures africaines à l'heure de l'interculturalité / sous la dir. de Michel Kouam et Christian Mofor. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 2 vol. ; 24 cm.

ISBN 2296563376

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; philosophy; African culture.

Cet ouvrage en deux volumes entend présenter un aperçu de la diversité des cultures et des réflexions menées au sujet de la philosophie et des cultures africaines ainsi que des débats en cours. Il donne une idée du point où est arrivé le débat sur l'existence d'une philosophie proprement africaine et sur ce que peut ou doit être cette philosophie. Auteurs: Emmanuel Babissagana, Grégoire Biyogo, Julien Denoual, Pierre Diarra, Stéphane Douailler, Elvis Elengabeka, Raúl Fornet Betancourt, Jean Frere, Francis Gatterre, Serge Goubemon, Fidèle Ingiyimbere, Forbi Kizito, Michel Kouam, Bongasu Tanla Kishani, Christian Kiti, Jacob Emmanuel Mabe, Estelle Kouokam Magne, Léopold Mfouakouet, Pierre Oum Ndigi, Pius Ondoua, Damase Djongongele Otshudi, Benedicta Tariere Peretu, Jean-François Petit, Lidia Procesi, Hubert Vincent. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

30 Littlejohn, Gary

The end of the oil gambit : economic contraction and Africa / Gary Littlejohn - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 135-142.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; geopolitics; petroleum.

This paper examines current economic problems believed to be related to the peak in oil production, focusing on Africa. First, it looks at some of the main contenders for alternative sources of electrical power generation, viz. peak gas, coal and uranium. Next, attention is paid to the dominance of the United States in oil markets, as well as the fact that US dominance in world oil markets underpins the role of the US dollar as the reserve currency for world trade. To ensure its dominant position, the US has come to rely on military dominance, in which context some activities of AFRICOM (Africa Command, established in 2008 by the US Department of Defense) may raise tensions in Africa. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Lopes, Carlos

New fractures, old wounds: Africa and the renewal of South agency / Carlos Lopes - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 69-85.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; developing countries; South-South relations; development; globalization.

Africa has recently come to the forefront of world politics as part of the emerging South. Its increased prominence in the global discourse as a "new frontier of development" signals the recognition of its economic potential. Indeed, the continent has registered an average 5 percent annual GDP growth rate over the past decade. However, there is more to the story than that: the rising profile of the African continent also reveals the growing role of a number of its countries in the emergence of a new South agency. It is argued that South-South cooperation is an opportunity. The discussion of the current situation in Africa, understood as a continent in all its diversity, including sub-Saharan Africa, but also the Maghreb and Egypt, will therefore be placed in this wider context. The renewal of a South agency witnessed over the past decade is somewhat different from the trilateral alliance of Asia-Africa-Latin America formed in the wake of decolonization. Current mega-trends demonstrate that the global South, driven by a number of regional powers, will play a vital role in shaping the twenty-first century. Understanding the complexities of this renewed agency is vital for addressing old wounds that marked the emergence of a South voice in the not-so-distant past. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

32 M'Bayo, Richard Tamba

Political culture, cultural universals, and the crisis of identity in Africa : essays in ethnoglobalization / ed. by Richard Tamba M'Bayo ; with a forew. by Chuka Onwumehili. - Lewiston, NY [etc.] : Edwin Mellen Press, cop. 2011. - XIV, 423 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0773413901

AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; communication; mass media; media and communication studies; images; values; identity; women.

The common thread of this book is the struggle between cultural universality and traditionalism. Part 1, cultural universals and ethnoglobalization, has chapters on ethnoglobalization (Ritchard Tamba M'Bayo), Frantz Fanon (William W. Hansen), Afrocentricity and communication theory (Kehbema Langmia), the demystification of local heroes as villains and war criminals (Sierra Leone and Liberia) (Ritchard Tamba M'Bayo, Sunday Ikhimeakhu Dika), Nigerian English (C. Ailende Ativie), 2007 elections in Nigeria (Solomon O. Akinboye), media theory (Ritchard Tamba M'Bayo, Chuka Onwumechili), development communication (Victor Ayedun-Aluma). Part 2, Media images, African identities and consciousness, deals with Western media and ideology (Osam Edim Temple), aesthetics of femininity (Herbert E. Batta), Emil Torday (Mario Fenyo), identity politics in Nigeria (I.S. Popoola). Part 3, Communication and cultural transformations, looks at information dissemination (Olufemi Onabajo), language use of popular musicians in Kenya (Benson Oduor Ojwang'), telephone use in Nigeria (Chuka Onwumechili, Tianna Sousa-Johnson). Part 4, Family, gender, culture and sexuality, examines "pulaaku" (sense of modesty) among sedentary and nomadic Fulani in Nigeria (Abdullahi S. Bashir), unwanted motherhood in Kenya (Christine Oduor-Ombaka), cultural violence against women, treatment of Kuteb widows in Nigeria (Ibrahim Musa Ahmadu), female circumcision (Eserinune M.V. Mojaye), male condom negotiation among low income women in Nakuru, Kenya (Hannah Mweru Mugambi), portrayals of women in the Nigerian media (Ifeoma Amobi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

33 Mama, Amina

Militarism, conflict and women's activism / eds: Amina Mama and Margo Okazawa-Rey. - Rondebosch : African Gender Institute, 2008. - vi, 147 p. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 10) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; Nigeria; Rwanda; violence; militarism; women.

This issue of 'Feminist Africa' is dedicated to critical feminist analysis of postcolonial Africa's most destructive scourge - militarism and violent conflict. The essays address a number of conflict and postconflict contexts, paying attention to women's experiences and highlighting the way that women have mobilized to survive, resist and challenge militarism in some of Africa's conflict-ridden zones. Rangira Béa Gallimore provides an analysis of Rwandan militarism in relation to ethnicity and sexual violence during the 1994 genocide. Muthoni Wanyeki considers women and the recent postelection violence in Kenya. Yaliwe Clarke draws on various African examples to examine whether security sector reform offers an opportunity to challenge aggressive modes of masculinity. Helen Scanlon examines the transitional justice institutions that have emerged in selected African countries. The links

between militarism and economic globalization are brought to light in Sokari Ekine's discussion of women's responses to the conditions facing people of the Niger Delta (Nigeria). A standpoint section offers reflections of former Deputy Minister of Defence in South Africa, Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge. The issue further contains interviews with Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff, member of the Sierra Leone Human Rights Commission, and Ruth Ojiambo Ochieng, Executive Director of the Kampala-based women's network Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (WICCE). [ASC Leiden abstract]

34 Miller, Andrew C.

Debunking the myth of the "good" coup d'État in Africa / Andrew C. Miller - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 45-70 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Niger; coups d'état; democratization.

In response to the recent coup in Niger (18 February 2010), which ousted the country's president-turned-strongman Mamadou Tandja, the capital erupted in pro-coup demonstrations. Many commentators and foreign governments also showed tacit support for the junta. What is the likelihood that this coup and the other coup regimes in Africa will lead to the institutionalization of durable and stable democracies? Based on historical analysis of past African coups that brought brief democratic transitions, this article argues that it is unlikely. For the four African coups that briefly put in place democratic institutions - Sierra Leone (1968), Ghana (1978), Sudan (1985), and Niger (1999) - the juntas and proceeding civilian governments failed to address core political and economic issues, lacked durability, and did not engender long-term political stability. To further debunk the myth of the so-called "good" coup d'État in Africa, this article also demonstrates that coup regimes, which consolidate governing authority in failed States, attempt to institutionalize autocracies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

35 Mukhongo, Lusike Lynete

Can the media in Africa shape Africa's political future? / Lusike Lynete Mukhongo - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 339-352.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; mass media; politics; freedom of the press.

This article makes an assessment of the media's role in shaping the political destiny of Africa as a continent. It looks at how the media responds to political crisis and its role in shaping Africa's political future with emphasis on three main issues: control and censorship of media, the political economy of the media and ethnicization of national politics in African countries. With reference to the control and censorship of media, the focus is on how control and censorship of the media affect political reporting. The article further discusses how the political economy of the media influences its relationship with the government and how this impacts on its role in enhancing political accountability. The article then looks at

the ethnicization of national politics and whether the proliferation of vernacular stations is to blame for increasing ethnicization of national politics in African countries such as Ghana, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

36 Mutua-Kombo, Eddah

Special issue on peace and communication in post-conflict Africa / guest ed.: Eddah Mutua-Kombo. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2009. - 122 p. ; 23 cm. - (Africa media review, ISSN 0258-4913 ; vol. 17, no. 1/2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Kenya; Rwanda; Sudan; United States; mass media; conflict resolution; refugees; peacebuilding; communication.

This special issue of 'Africa Media Review' assembles essays that highlight factors that inform the theorization of peace communication in post-conflict Africa. Specifically, the authors use experiences of civil wars in Liberia, Togo, Sudan and Somalia, genocide in Rwanda, and post-election violence in Kenya to address a wide range of issues inherent in conceptualizing peace communication. Eddah Mutua-Kombo employs ethnographic research to argue for the importance of including women in research about post-genocide Rwanda. Benson Oduor Ojwang analyses the role of the print media in the 2007-2008 post-election violence in Kenya. Heidi Frontani, Kristine Silvestri and Amanda Brown deal with the media image and social integration of Liberian and Togolese refugees in Ghana. Hala Asmina Guta discusses the politicization and Arabization of the education system in Sudan, arguing that the failure to recognize cultural, religious and linguistic diversity in school limits the prospect of using education to promote peace. Susan Kilonzo employs a historical-critical approach to show how religious institutions have failed to provide a voice to the voiceless in the aftermath of post-election violence in Kenya. Finally, Sarah Drake and Eddah Mutua-Kombo examine ways in which Somali refugees embody post-conflict life in the United States (USA). [ASC Leiden abstract]

37 Mvungi, S.E.A.

Regional integration: a new approach to modern State making and Statehood / S.E.A. Mvungi - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 47-66.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; economic integration; federalism; political unification; State formation.

While following the steps taken by the European States to form the EU all the way, the East African Community's model breaks new ground by becoming one of the few subregional integration arrangements that expressly stipulates in the treaty that its core objective is the creation of a new subregional State in the nature of a political federation. A thorough perusal of the Constitutive Act of the African Union reveals that the continental aspirations, hope and objective of a single African State is reflected nowhere in the Act. This paper discusses the salient principles governing State making through regional and subregional

integration processes. It first pays attention to the constitutive features of regional States, and examines federalism and subsidiarity, the most important principles that can be used in regional State making. Next, the paper looks at the functional principle of federation, and the operational principles of a regional State. In conclusion, the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law are discussed. The paper concludes that a single African mega State is the only way Africa can face the challenges of globalization. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

38 Nakayi, Rose

Pieces of a jigsaw puzzle : realizing indigenous peoples' land rights within the context of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights / Rose Nakayi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 443-473.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; land rights; indigenous peoples; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

The majority of Africa's indigenous peoples occupy resource-rich regions of their countries. These attract attention from their governments and at times international bodies, and have made them susceptible to violations of their land rights, through evictions in order to free the land for activities like logging, extraction of minerals, and the establishment of environmentally sensitive and protected areas like national parks and game reserves. In most cases, such appropriation has been without compensation or any grant of alternative land, and yet the survival of these people is intricately intertwined with land. This paper discusses the concept of indigenous peoples in Africa in relation to land rights, and the contentions that surround it. It highlights the prerequisites or the pieces of the puzzle that must be in place in order for indigenous peoples to successfully pursue their land rights within the framework of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Knowledge of their rights and the ability to vindicate them are some of the pieces that must exist before the realization of their rights, the last point on the continuum. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Ncube, Mthuli

Beyond pirates and drugs : unlocking Africa's maritime potential and economic development / Mthuli Ncube and Michael Lyon Baker - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 60-69.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; sea; territorial waters; economic development; infrastructure; ports.

Although African leaders are coming together to discuss improving maritime security measures, the authors of this paper argue that they are giving too little attention to revolutionizing the African maritime commercial sector. African States need to increase their gross domestic product in order to reduce poverty, improve the level of health and

education, and build and sustain their security forces. But development approaches usually focus exclusively on land-centric projects such as agriculture. It is Africa's maritime sector, however, that holds back significant growth due to shortfalls in maritime infrastructure, regulations and security; it is therefore essential that growth and development plans begin to include the maritime sector. The authors propose that the African Union and the International Maritime Organization should step forward to help African States revolutionize their maritime sectors through the implementation of an African maritime growth initiative that aims to boost African production and trade through the improvement of maritime infrastructure, efficiency, governance and security. They maintain that a modern, efficient, transparent and well-governed maritime sector could unlock the potential of African production and usher in an era in which the African market contributes significantly to a promising future of African prosperity. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII-VIII). [Journal abstract]

40 Nugent, Paul

Do nations have stomachs? : food, drink and imagined community in Africa / Paul Nugent - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 87-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; national identity; eating customs; drinking customs.

This paper takes a rhetorical question posed by Ernest Gellner and reframes it to ask whether a sense of national identity can be forged through everyday acts of consumption - in particular, that of food and drink. The article finds value in Benedict Anderson's conception of the nation as an imagined community, but argues that it makes little sense to privilege the printed word over other forms of consumption. The article goes on to suggest that there have been significant convergences at the level of consumption, but that not all of this has led to reflection about what it means to be a member of the nation. Some lessons are drawn from literatures about music and dress, following which the attention turns to alcoholic drinks and everyday foodstuffs. The history of the consumption of beer and wine in South Africa is used as a case study for convergence in a least likely scenario. The discussion on food observes that while cuisine is not a matter of debate in many African countries, in some countries, like Ethiopia and Senegal, it is taken very seriously indeed. In South Africa, there are ongoing efforts to posit food preferences as something distinctively South African. Although the braai is often discussed in a lighthearted manner, the promotion of a sense of awareness about what all South Africans share in terms of eating habits also has a more serious side to it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

41 Okome, Mojúbàolú Olúfúnké

Transnational Africa and globalization / ed. by Mojúbàolú Olúfúnké Okome, Olufemi Vaughan. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. - VI, 266 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0230338666

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Morocco; Sudan; United States; international migration; globalization; immigrants; refugees; undocumented migrants.

Moving beyond the 'push and pull' framework that has dominated studies of African migration to the global North, this collection instead looks at African transnational migrations against the backdrop of rapid globalization. It contains 11 chapters: Transnational Africa and globalization: introduction (Mojúbàolú Olúfúnké Okome, Olufemi Vaughan); Africa, transnationalism, and globalization: an overview (Olufemi Vaughan); Black internationalism and transnational Africa (Roderick Bush); What about the reciprocity? Pan-Africanism and the promise of global development (Mora McLean); Transnational Africa un-pledging allegiance: the US nation must make the African connection (Melanie E.L. Bush); Pan-Africanizing philanthropy: toward a social theory of an emerging sector (Jacqueline Copeland-Carson); "I am the bridge between two worlds": transnational connections among Darfurians in Maine (Lacy Andrews Gale); The changing face of African Christianity: reverse mission in transnational and global perspectives (Jacob K. Olupona); Gendered migrations: African identities and globalization (Anthonia C. Kalu); A matter of habit: unraveling the teaching-learning knot (Namulundah Florence); and Undocumented labor migration from Morocco to Europe: an African perspective (Moha Ennaji). [ASC Leiden abstract]

42 Olutunji, Oyelade S.

Administration of justice in traditional Africa : what lessons for modern adjudication? / Oyelade S. Olutunji - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 294-310.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; administration of justice; legal procedure; customary law.

Attaining justice in Africa is fast becoming an illusion. With the high cost of litigation coupled with excessive delays, not only on the part of litigants but also on the part of their counsels and the courts themselves, which is typical of the modern form of administration of justice, the ordinary citizen can no longer be guaranteed justice. This paper juxtaposes the modern form of adjudication with the traditional mode, which is simpler, cheaper, with justice on a give and take basis, and where there is neither a winner nor a vanquished. The paper thus advocates the use of customary law systems as viable instruments of delivery of justice services to the poor and vulnerable people in common law African countries, or an admixture of both traditional and modern systems. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

43 Omotola, Shola

Explaining electoral violence in Africa's 'new' democracies / Shola Omotola - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 51-73 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; democratization; political violence; elections.

The electoral process in many of Africa's 'new' democracies has been characterized by violence. However, recent manifestations of electoral violence have assumed an unprecedented magnitude and changing form and character, with negative implications for democratic stability and consolidation. This paper analyses electoral violence in Africa, with emphasis on its manifestations, causes, implications and possible solutions. The paper argues that rising electoral violence in Africa is closely connected with the neopatrimonial character of the African State, the nature of contestation for power, the weak institutionalization of democratic architectures, including political parties and electoral management bodies (EMBs), and the political economy of electoral violence. This is complicated by the absence/paucity of democrats, with democratic mindset, to play the game of politics according to established rules. Worse still, avenues for democratic redress, including the judiciary and civil society, are also deeply implicated in the deepening contradictions of the state. The result is the deinstitutionalization of the people in the democratization process. Electoral violence is thus a major source of democratic instability with palpable threats of deconsolidation. These contradictions will have to be redressed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Ouédraogo, Jean-Bernard

Global exchanges and gender perspectives in Africa / ed. by Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo with Roseline M. Achieng'. - Dakar : CODESRIA, cop. 2011. - 200 p.

ISBN 9782869784888

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; trade; women traders; gender division of labour; globalization; gender inequality.

Contents: 1. Introduction: Gender in a global market society? / Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Roseline M. Achieng'; 2. The difference in the system of the self: a philosophical contribution to the gender approach / Béatrice Faye; 3. Celebrating the female body in global trade: fashion, media and music in Kenya / Edward Waswa Kisiang'ani; 4. The impact of globalization on women peasants and traders in Nigeria's Delta Region (1986-2002) / Iwebunor Okwechime; 5. Globalization and the question of women smugglers in East Africa: observations of a cross Kenya-Uganda boundary (1980-2002) / Samwel Ong'wen Okuro; 6. Gender and fair trade in Cameroon / Gérard Tchouassi; 7. Trade and information systems: the case of wrap sellers in Brazzaville (Congo) / Mathias Marie A. Ndinga; 8. The role of social capital in the establishment and sustenance of women's micro-businesses: a case study of Butere-Mumias District, Kenya / Zachary Arochi Kweni; 9. Gender, trade liberalisation and the multilateral trading system: towards an African perspective / Zo Randriamaro. [Abstract ASC Leiden]

45 Ouédraogo, Jean-Bernard

Readings in methodology : African perspectives / ed. by Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Carlos Cardoso. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2011. - 272 p.

ISBN 9782869784833

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Morocco; social sciences; social research; African studies; research methods; epistemology.

This volume is an assemblage of texts produced out of methodological workshops for young researchers organized by CODESRIA since 2003. It is intended as an incentive for a critical look back on social science as it is practised in contemporary Africa. Table of contents: Introduction: questions of method / Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Carlos Cardoso. Part 1: Social reasons for scientific practice. 1. Pragmatism as a vision of the world and as a method: a philosophical examination of the challenges presented to contemporary social research by subjective idealism / Nkolo Foé; 2. The Alchemist and the apprentice myth-hunter, comments on social engineering in African social sciences / Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Pierre Bouda. Part 2: Logics of discovery. 3. An Introduction to the epistemology of the social sciences / Sé mou Pathé Guèye; 4. Reasons and causes: Wittgenstein versus the myth of causal explanation in the social sciences / Pierre Bouda; 5. Scientific logics and methodologies / Gbocho Akissi; 6. Construction of the subject as a practice of clarification of social relationships / Jean Ferdinand Mbah. Part 3: Contextual determinations. 7. Moroccan sociology: epistemological preliminaries / Abderrahman El-Maliki; 8. Autochthones making their realities strange in order to better understand them / Roseline M. Achieng'. Part 4: Tools for investigation. 9. Life history and the writing of ethnography: the case of Morocco / Mokhtar El Harras; 10. Audiovisual instruments in ethnographic research / Clara Carvalho; 11. Establishing an observation, producing a discourse, illustrating results: possibilities for the photographic tool / Anne Attané; 12. Comparison: a founding approach in the social sciences / Cécile Vigour. Part 5: Writing and research. 13. Writing in the social sciences: from field notes to scientific reports / Alexandra Bidet & Erwan Le Méner. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Ouédraogo, Jean

Figuration et mémoire dans les cinémas africains / sous la direction de Jean Ouédraogo. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2010. - 258 p. ; 22 cm. - (Collection images plurielles) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296103537

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Maghreb; filmmakers; cinema.

Le cinéma fait partie des moyens devenus, au fil du temps, traditionnels de dépeindre et penser l'Afrique. Le présent ouvrage, collectif, se penche sur les variations thématiques et les approches esthétiques de la production cinématographique africaine comme relevant

d'une volonté de construction de sens, et qui manifeste aussi un souci d'occuper un pan de la mémoire tant individuelle que collective, nationale que panafricaine. Sujets traités: l'héritage de Sembène Ousmane (Dragoss Ouédraogo); les festivals de films et les réalisatrices africaines (Jasmine Champenois); 30 ans de cinéma mozambicain (Anne-Marie Lavigne); les films d'animation de Moustapha Alassane, Kibushi Ndjate Wootto et Cilia Sawadogo (Sada Niang); l'œuvre cinématographique d'Abderrahmane Sissako (Ute Fendler); "Moi et mon Blanc" de Pierre Yaméogo (Marie-Magdeleine Chirol) "Guelwaar" d'Ousmane Sembène (2003) (Jean Ouédraogo); entretien avec le réalisateur de documentaires camerounais Jean-Marie Teno (Melissa Thackway); les vidéo-films du Nigeria (Françoise Ugochukwu); "Abouna" de Mahamat-Saleh Haroun, réalisateur tchadien (Amadou Ouédraogo); cinéma africain et immigration (Monique Crouillère); image-son et écriture mémorielle chez Assia Djebar (Névine El Nossery); le regard du cinéma maghrébin contemporain sur la femme (Céline Philibert); la perspective autobiographique dans "Les enfants du Blanc" de Sarah Bouyain. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

47 Petrucci, Filippo

Cities and minorities in Africa / ed. by Filippo Petrucci, Isabella Soi. - Roma : Aracne, 2011. - 122 p. : fig., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Nova collectanea africana ; 1) - Teksten in het Engels of Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 8854842192

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; Morocco; Somalia; South Africa; Tunisia; Uganda; minority groups; towns.

This book is the first publication of the Centro di Studi Africani in Sardegna (CSAS), Cagliari, Sardinia. As explained in the Introduction by Filippo Petrucci and Isabella Soi, it is intended to be the beginning of a systematic study of minorities in Africa, focusing on their role in their society and country. The articles are: "Victims", "vulnerable groups", low caste, minorities: marginalized people in Somalia by Bianca Maria Carcangiu; From District Six to the Cape Flats: racism and change in South Africa's mother city (Cape Town) by Tiziana Cauli; A link between the urban and rural Berber world: the case of the Community Museum of Ait Iktel (Morocco) by Andrea Corsale; Tizi Ouzou, la ville de la contestation berbère (Algeria) by Marisa Fois; Le juif algérien, citoyen typique (Algeria) by Filippo Petrucci; Muslims in Buganda: from the royal court to Kampala (Uganda) by Isabella Soi; and Les Sardes en Tunisie, fin XIXème et début XX siècle (Tunisia) by Mansouri Fakreddine. [ASC Leiden abstract]

48 Reno, William

The evolution of insurgent leadership in Africa / William Reno - In: *Review of Leadership in Africa*: (2009), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 17-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; rebellions; leadership; international politics; State-society relationship.

Global political changes and changes in regime politics in many African States are responsible for a decline in ideological and programmatically focused leadership in recent insurgencies. Global changes include an end to international diplomatic and material support for insurgents that profess loyalty to particular causes such as, in an earlier era, liberation from colonial or apartheid rule. Contemporary ideologies hold no such appeals to outsiders. Changes in Africa's most repressive regimes marginalize ideologues and political organizers even more. The author argues that structural changes rather than a shortage of political ideas or potential leaders are responsible for the dearth of armed movements that fight on behalf of popular political ideas and programmes. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

49 Souaré, Issaka K.

Africa and the UN Security Council, 1945-2010: a critical appraisal / Issaka K. Souaré - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 83-94 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; UN Security Council.

This paper critically appraises Africa's position within the United Nations Security Council from the inception of the UN in 1945 until the end of 2010, spanning the entire history of the world body. A few factors make such an appraisal a useful exercise. These include the ongoing debates about the reform of the Council in particular and the UN as a whole, and the growing interest that many African students and observers of and actors in international relations seem to have developed in recent years in the working of the world body. In this appraisal, emphasis is placed on the origin and rationale behind the establishment of the Security Council as well as the use of the veto power by its permanent members, with a special reference to Africa. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VIII-IX). [Journal abstract]

50 Sriram, Chandra Lekha

Peace versus justice? : the dilemma of transitional justice in Africa / ed. by Chandra Lekha Sriram and Suren Pillay. - Woodbridge [etc.] : Currey, 2010. - XIII, 373 p. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1847010210

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Central African Republic; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Liberia; Mozambique; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Uganda; transitional justice; truth and reconciliation commissions; international criminal courts; gacaca; International Criminal Court.

The chapters in this collective volume are revised versions of papers presented at a workshop on Truth and Reconciliation Commissions and war tribunals in Africa, held in

Cape Town in May 2007. They examine a wide array of experiences with transitional justice. The chapters are grouped into five parts. Part 1 considers the challenges to peace and justice in Africa, focusing on conceptual and political debates (chapters by Yasmin Louise Sooka, Charles Villa-Vicencio, Kingsley Chiedu Moghalu, Sheila Meintjes, and Mireille Affa'a Mindzie). Part 2 examines specific truth and reconciliation processes: Alex Boraine on South Africa, Thelma Ekiyor on Sierra Leone, Matthew Kukah on Nigeria, Kenneth Agyemang Attafuah on Ghana, and John L. Hirsch on Mozambique and Sierra Leone. Part 3 discusses the war crime tribunals that were created for Sierra Leone (Abdul Tejan-Cole, Abdul Rahman Lamin) and Rwanda (Wambui Mwangi). Part 4 takes up the matter of the practice of traditional justice, notably in Mozambique (Victor Igreja) and Rwanda (Helen Scanlon and Nompumelelo Motlafi). The final section addresses the emergent role played by the International Criminal Court (ICC) on the African continent, particularly in Darfur (Sudan), northern Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic (Chandra Lekha Sriram, Dumisa Buhle Ntsebeza). [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Teguezem, Joseph

Kwame Nkrumah et les jeunes Africains contemporains / Joseph Teguezem - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 86, p. 131-150.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; political ideologies; political philosophy.

En quoi a consisté la pensée de Kwame Nkrumah sur la politique africaine, l'unité du continent, le colonialisme et le néocolonialisme? Quelle en a été la réception par les nouveaux leaders politiques du continent? Sa philosophie peut-elle influencer les jeunes Africains aujourd'hui? Le "consciencisme philosophique" qu'il préconisait est en vérité davantage une idéologie qu'une philosophie. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

52 Twinomugisha, Ben Kiromba

Climate change and the right to food in Africa / Ben Kiromba Twinomugisha - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 248-267.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; social and economic rights; food security; climate change.

Climate change is both an environmental and human rights issue. Its projected effects not only threaten the environment but also socioeconomic rights generally, and the right to food in particular. This paper examines the implications of climate change for the right to food in Africa. The paper argues that the right to food should be at the centre of any strategy to tackle the problem of climate change in Africa, in this respect criticizing forestry projects and agrofuel production, which undermine existing food resources. Any mitigation or adaptation strategies to tackle the problem of climate change must be guided by a human

rights perspective to ensure that access to food for the people, especially the poor, vulnerable and marginalized, is not compromised. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 White, Lucie E.

Stones of hope : how African activists reclaim human rights to challenge global poverty / ed. by Lucie E. White and Jeremy Perelman ; with a forew. by Jeffrey D. Sachs and Lisa E. Sachs. - Stanford, CA : Stanford University Press, cop. 2011. - XXVII, 249 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Stanford studies in human rights) - Met index.

ISBN 0804769192

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Ghana; Nigeria; South Africa; Tanzania; social and economic rights; action groups; resettlement.

A group of African human rights activists has broken out of the conventional mould of their work to challenge radical poverty. After an Introduction by Jeremy Perelman and Lucie E. White, Part One contains four case studies. The first is a dialogue, A place to live: resisting evictions in Ijora-Badia, Nigeria, by Felix Morka, and Commentary on anti-eviction and development in the global South, by Duncan Kennedy (about the eviction of communities in Lagos). The other three are: Cultural transformation, deep institutional reform, and ESR (economic and social rights) practice: South Africa's Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), by William Forbath, with the assistance of Zackie Achmat, Geoff Budlender and Mark Heywood (gay rights activists' struggles to combat the AIDS pandemic in South Africa); The evictions at Nyamuma, Tanzania: structural constraints and alternative pathways in the struggles over land, by Ruth Buchanan, Helen Kijo-Bisimba and Kerry Rittich (evicting people on the edge of the Serengeti Game Reserve) and Freeing Mohammed Zakari: rights as footprints, by Jeremy Perelman and Katharine Young with Mahama Ayariga (the right to health and community notions of social justice among subsistence farmers in Nima, Ghana). The second part contains two theoretical essays: Stones of hope: experience and theory in African economic and social rights activism, by Jeremy Perelman and Lucie E. White, and The long arc of pragmatic economic and social rights advocacy, by Peter Houtzager and Lucie E. White. The Epilogue is by Jeremy Perelman and Lucie E. White. [ASC Leiden abstract]

54 Wilson, Joseph M.

African economic and political developments / Joseph M. Wilson, ed. - Hauppauge, NY : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2011. - XIII, 352 p. : ill. ; 27 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 161122067X

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burundi; Central African Republic; Ethiopia; Ghana; Nigeria; South Africa; economic conditions; AIDS.

AFRICA - GENERAL

This book looks at a number of economic and political issues pertinent to Africa at this moment. The topics discussed are: economic growth in Africa, 1960-2003, and evidence from the Solow growth model (Georgios Karras); the benefits of development for Africa (Gizachew Tiruneh); challenges of developing natural resources in rural Africa (Miyuki Iiyama et al.); theory and practice of economic transformation (Clemens Breisinger, Xinshen Diao); US trade and investment in sub-Saharan Africa (Danielle Langton); the role of agriculture in reducing regional disparities in Ghana (Ramatu M. Al-Hassan, Xinshen Diao); land degradation in Ghana (Xinshen Diao, Daniel B. Sarpong); the Burundi tea industry (John Baffes, reviewed by Costas Christou); present situation in the Central African Republic (Ted Dagne); the globalization-AIDS-poverty syndrome in Africa (Pádraig Carmody, Glen Elder); HIV prevention intervention in the Eastern Cape, South Africa (Nancy Phaswana-Mafuya, Karl Peltzer); stem cell and gene therapy in relation to AIDS-related lymphomas in sub-Saharan Africa (Emmanuel Akinola Abayomi, Peter Jacobs); primary education and decentralization in Ethiopia (Carlo Benedetti); housing privatization in South Africa (Lochner Marais, Moeketsi Sefika, Jan Cloete); and factors influencing mechanical cost estimates in Nigeria (Babalola Olubola, Adesanya David Abiodun). [ASC Leiden abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

GENERAL

55 Bereketeab, Redie

Rethinking State-building in the Horn of Africa : challenges of striking a balance between traditional and modern institutions / Redie Bereketeab - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 376-392.

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; State formation; political systems.

State-building in the postcolonial Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan) suffers from institutional incoherence, which emanates from the duality of institutional arrangements expressed in the coexistence, albeit in an unequal basis, of modern and traditional institutions. While modern institutions are transplanted by the colonial State or imported by the postcolonial State, traditional institutions are transferred from precolonial societal structures. This article argues that the problem with the State-building project in the Horn of Africa is the absence of functional harmony between the competing constitutive institutional elements. It argues that the precolonial indigenous institutions and the colonially transplanted foreign institutions are two component parts that have to find ways and means of coexistence. The article concludes that the fusion of these two institutional systems enables the creation of a harmonious and functional State in the Horn of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

ERITREA

56 Mekonnen, Daniel

Indigenous legal tradition as a supplement to African transitional justice initiatives / Daniel Mekonnen - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 101-122.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; transitional justice; customary law.

This article interrogates the role of indigenous legal tradition (ILT) in contemporary African transitional justice initiatives. It departs from the assumption that most African cultures put emphasis on communality and the interdependence of the members of a community. Indigenous legal traditions, which include mechanisms for acknowledgement, truth telling, accountability, healing and reparations, continue to assume a prominent role in the lives of African societies and individuals. However, little attention has been given to the role of African indigenous legal tradition in terms of its contribution to postconflict transformation. Several African societies have deeply rooted social and communal values of conflict resolution which can serve as a reservoir of wisdom in future transitional justice initiatives. In furtherance of the main theme, the article discusses an example of ILT from Eritrea, and calls for a continued engagement and critical assessment of these values in promoting peace and justice in Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

57 Ogbazghi, Petros B.

Personal rule in Africa: the case of Eritrea / Petros B. Ogbazghi - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 1-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; authoritarianism; State-society relationship.

@Notwithstanding the on-going struggles for democratic transformation, many African countries still lack rudimentary principles of the rule of law and legitimate political institutions. Contemporary Eritrea exemplifies this type of situation in which personal rule is the embodiment of the political system. The article argues that the perpetuation of personal rule in Eritrea is explained by the political strategy of unleashing sheer coercive force against citizens by the military whose loyalty is bought off by providing its top echelons control over substantial State economic resources. This is facilitated by a culture of impunity fostered by a legacy of three decades of guerrilla conflict, and by deliberately keeping the rest of society off-balance in an economic situation characterized by rampant poverty. The regimenting of civil-society institutions within the power structures and chapters of party-controlled organizations has reduced them into instruments of social control in order to diffuse any form of organized resistance. Finally, the party and the bureaucracy as agents of the State function to accentuate the symbolic dimensions of socioeconomic activities to which the entire society is mobilized in order to wedge the

immense legitimacy gap and make the system appear popular. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum.
[Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

58 Alemu, Dawit

Extent and determinants of household poverty in rural Ethiopia : a study of six villages / Dawit Alemu ... [et al.] - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 21-49 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; rural poverty; livelihoods; rural households.

This study examines the extent and determinants of income poverty in selected rural villages located in different parts of Ethiopia. The results confirm that there is abject rural poverty in the study areas. Some 66 percent of the sample households are below the poverty line defined in official documents. The analysis of possible determinants of household poverty reveal that family size, land and livestock holdings, diversification in crop production, engagement in non-farm activities and utilization of microfinance services are important correlates. Increased livelihood asset holdings, in terms of land and livestock, crop diversification, and engagement in non-farm activities are positively related to improved household welfare. Differences in community level natural resource endowments in terms of quality of land resources and microclimatic conditions appear to have significant influence on the probability of households to be non-poor, through its impacts on crop productivity, as annual incomes are higher in villages where crop production constitutes the primary source of household income. These results underline the importance of enhancing the poor's livelihood asset endowments, agricultural intensification, livelihood diversification and pursuing of geographically differentiated strategies in poverty reduction efforts. Finally, the inverse relationship between household sizes and poverty status of households demonstrates the need for promoting family planning. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

59 Coleman, Sterling Joseph

No independence without sovereignty! : the resistance of Emperor Haylä Sellase I to the British occupation of Ethiopia (1941-1944) / Sterling Joseph Coleman, Jr - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2010), vol. 13, p. 46-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Great Britain; foreign policy; military occupation; World War II; anticolonialism.

This article examines how Emperor Haile Selassie I succeeded in removing the British military occupation of Ethiopia during World War II with only a minimum of bloodshed. It outlines the various strategies and tactics the Emperor of Ethiopia employed to regain control over his empire, including obstructionism, opportunism, brinkmanship, leverage and

propaganda. The text also asserts that he engaged in a pre-Cold War variant of the policy of flexible response which permitted him to resist British military rule without provoking a violent response from his occupier. The text highlights a handful of the numerous tactics and strategies which were employed by indigenous leaders and their allies not only in Africa but also throughout the developing world to successfully resist European colonial rule during and after World War II. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

60 Feyissa, Dereje

The political economy of salt in the Afar Regional State in northeast Ethiopia / Dereje Feyissa - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 7-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political economy; salt industry; central-local government relations; minority groups; Afar; federalism.

The Afar people are one of the most marginalized groups of people in the Horn of Africa. Politically they are fragmented into three countries - Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea - and economically successive governments and more powerful neighbours have appropriated their fertile riverine lands. The economic and political marginalization of the Afar in Ethiopia has continued even since the establishment of a federal system and the subsequent creation of the Afar Regional State in 1991. The paper chronicles and analyses the process of marginalization of the Afar through a case study of the political economy of the recently discovered salt reserve at Lake Afdera, its impact on the derailment of Ethiopia's iodization programme, and the associated public health risks. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

61 Francesconi, Gian Nicola

Ethiopian agricultural cooperatives in an era of global commodity exchange : does organisational form matter? / Gian Nicola Francesconi and Nico Heerink - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 153-177 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; agricultural cooperatives; agricultural marketing; rural households; small farms.

In Ethiopia, agricultural cooperatives are expected to play a key role in linking smallholder farmers to the recently established commodity exchange system. Recent research has found, however, that the commercialization levels of cooperative members do not differ significantly from those of non-member farmers in Ethiopia. The present authors argue though that the impact of cooperative membership on commercialization may vary significantly depending on the type of cooperative organizations considered. Applying propensity score matching as well as regression analysis to a set of farm households living in rural areas where the commodity exchange system was to become operational, the authors consistently find significantly higher commercialization rates, when compared with non-member famers, for farmers belonging to marketing cooperatives. Livelihood

cooperatives, on the other hand, appear to have insignificant or negative impact on Ethiopian farmers' commercialization. The authors conclude that the selective inclusion of marketing cooperatives in the commodity exchange system has the potential to simultaneously reduce the rural poverty and maximize agro-commodity commercialization in Ethiopia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Gabbert, Echi Christina

To live with others : essays on cultural neighborhood in southern Ethiopia / ed. by Echi Christina Gabbert and Sophia Thubauville ; with a pref. by Günther Schlee. - Köln : Köppe, cop. 2010. - 355 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Mainzer Beiträge zur Afrika-Forschung ; 27) - Met bibliogr., indices.

ISBN 9783896458278

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; ethnic relations; culture contact; ethnic groups; neighbourhoods; social change.

This book presents some of the results of the research project on "Cultural Contact, Respect and Self-Esteem in Southern Ethiopia", part of the research programme of the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz. The actual area of research was the Lower Omo region where two distinct languages of the Afroasiatic family are spoken (Omotic and Cushitic), plus some languages of the Nilo-Saharan family and one Bantu language. The Introduction by E.C. Gabbert sets the scene. The topics covered are how the Hamar have perceived their linguistically and culturally different neighbours (I. Strecker); the origin and dynamic ethnic composition of the Bashada (S. Epple); bondfriendship in cultural neighbourhood dyadic ties over the whole area of South Omo (F. Girke); transethnic, cross-cutting ties among the Daasanech and their neighbours (T. Sagawa); homicide among the Daasanech (Y. Houtteman); Arbore-Wata Wando relationships (E.C. Gabbert); the interethnic relationship between the Hor and Ts'amakko (Y. Miyawaki); ethnographic, historical and linguistic traces of the Ongota (Birale) people whose language remains unclassified (G. Savà, S. Thubauville); the "killing-complex" among the Konso (N. Poissonnier); intermarriage between the Maale, Aari and Banna people (S. Thubauville); the consequences for the Araf-speaking Aari of language contact with Amharic-speaking migrants from the north in the 19th century (Gebre Yntiso); the effects of reality TV in a Nyangatom village (S. LaTosky, L. Nakali); the effects of northern paternalism and the demise of traditions in the Lower Omo region (J. Lydall). [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Gebissa, Ezekiel

Taking the place of food : khat in Ethiopia / ed. by Ezekiel Gebissa. - Trenton, NJ : The Red Sea Press, 2010. - 239 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [209]-227. - Met index.

ISBN 1569023182

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; khat; drug use; cash crops; government policy.

Khat (*catha edulis*) is a psychoactive shrub grown for centuries in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. The leaves and twigs of this stimulant have now become an important income-generating occupation for millions of Ethiopians. Besides Ethiopia, it has become an ubiquitous habit in Djibouti, Somaliland and some Middle Eastern countries. Once regarded as a Muslim habit, more recently it has spread through all layers of Ethiopian society and to many other countries and some governments are considering legislation against it. The essays in this volume are: Introduction: Ethiopia's khat dilemma (Ezekiel Gebissa); Tradition and innovation in the ritual of khat consumption in Wallo, northern Ethiopia (Hussein Ahmed); Chewing and dreaming: youth, imagination, and the consumption of khat in Jimma, southwestern Ethiopia (Daniel Mains); Keeping tradition and killing time: the use and misuse of khat in Ethiopia (Ezekiel Gebissa); Crop and commodity: economic aspects of khat production and trade (Ezekiel Gebissa); Agrarian debacle and the spread of the dollar leaf in northern and southern Ethiopia (Degol Hailu); Khat and livelihood dynamics in the Harer Highlands of Ethiopia: significance and challenges (Habtemariam Kassa); Market incentives, rural livelihoods, and a policy dilemma: expansion of khat production in eastern Ethiopia beyond the Tesfaye (Tesfaye Lemma Tefera and Daniel Start); Beyond the politics of prohibition (Ezekiel Gebissa); Afterword (Christopher Clapham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Gebre, Yntiso

Cultural contact and change in naming practices among the Aari of southwest Ethiopia / Yntiso Gebre - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 183-194 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Aari; personal names; culture contact; Amharic language.

When people of different cultures interact, a degree of linguistic and/or cultural adaptation is expected. This paper examines the implication of the relationship between the Aari and the Gama for the naming practices of the former. The Aari people, who speak Araf, came into contact with Amharic-speaking migrants from central and northern Ethiopia (collectively called the Gama) during the southward expansion of Emperor Menelik in the late nineteenth century. Traditionally, the Aari people used names to express their collective history, shared life experiences, major events, and their environment. The incorporation of Aariland into the Ethiopian empire led to economic, political, and cultural domination as well as resistance on the part of the Aari. Personal names that characterize the period of struggle against the dominant migrants became common until the 1974 revolution that ended the Gama hegemony. Afterwards, however, the naming tradition suffered a setback as evidenced in the decline of Aari personal names in favour of Amhara names and the alteration of the spelling and pronunciation of Aari names. The new changes in naming

practices compromised the role of the Aari language as an expression of culture and a marker of identity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

65 Hoehne, Markus Virgil

Somali and Ethiopian diasporic engagement for peace in the Horn of Africa / Markus Virgil Hoehne, Dereje Feyissa, and Mahdi Abdile - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 71-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Somalia; diasporas; peacebuilding; remittances.

This article examines the complexities and multiple layers of diasporic engagement in homeland peacebuilding in Somalia and Ethiopia. The study challenges the negative perception of diasporas as conflict drivers and unscrupulous long-distance nationalists. It identifies three major contributions of diasporic engagement to peacebuilding in the conflict-ridden Horn of Africa. First, remittances from the diaspora enhance family economic survival, community stabilization, and economic activities in the absence of effective State institutions. Second, diasporic engagement enhances the space for greater contestation of ideas and broadens the range of political options for the homelander. Finally, direct and indirect diasporic peace initiatives in the homelands, especially at the local level, have the potential to induce moderate social and economic development and hope for a brighter postwar future. This gives people a stake in their polity and contributes to peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

66 Raunig, Walter

Juden, Christen und Muslime in Äthiopien : ein Beispiel für abrahamische Ökumene : Beiträge der Jahrestagung 2008 in Pinneberg / hrsg. von Walter Raunig und Prinz Asfa-Wossen Asserate. - Dettelbach : J.H. Röhl, cop. 2010. - 191 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Orbis Aethiopicus, Beiträge zu Geschichte, Religion und Kunst Äthiopiens ; 13) - In memoriam Peter Roenpage. - Met noten.

ISBN 3897543540

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Christianity; Islam; archaeology; religious art; festschrifts (form); conference papers (form); 2008.

Dieser Band enthält zehn Beiträge der Jahrestagung 2008 in Pinneberg zum Thema Juden, Christen und Muslime in Äthiopien - ein Beispiel für abrahamische Ökumene: The foreigners' cemeteries in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (Rudolf Agstner); Between religion and politics: reflecting on the age-long religious policy of imperial Ethiopia (Bairu Tafla); Die Mystik des Islam: der Sufismus als Frieden stiftendes Element im Islam (Gabriele Berrer-Wallbrecht); The history of the Sacred Heart in Ethiopia (Stanislaw Chojnacki); Die illuminierte Handschrift Ms.or.18 aus dem Nachlass von Eduard Rüppell: Dokumentation und Präsentation einer äthiopischen Handschrift mit modernen Medien und kleinen Mitteln

(Annegret Marx und Friedrich Dworschak); "Instruire ne la catholica fede": Äthiopier in der Kunst des 15. Jahrhunderts in Rom und Florenz, die äthiopische Pilgerkirche an Alt St. Peter und Äthiopiens Verhältnis zum Vatikan (Christiane Esche-Ramshorn); Der Löwe von Ancharro bei Kombolcha/Wollo (Walter Krafft); Sebetat, ein äthiopisches Ungeheuer (Dorothea McEwan); Eine archäologische Studienreise nach Wugro in Tigray/Äthiopien im März 2008 (Steffen Wenig); Another unknown Arabic inscription from the eastern Tigrayan trade route: indication for a Muslim cult site during the "Dark Age"? (Wolbert G.C. Smidt). Der Band ist ein Nachruf für Peter Roenpage (1924-2008), Historiker und Archäologe mit einer jahrzehntelangen Beziehung zu Äthiopien. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

67 Six, Veronika

A Psalter from Tübingen: although inconspicuous the text, nevertheless a treasure for manuscriptology / Veronika Six - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2010), vol. 13, p. 163-175.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; manuscripts; religious songs.

The University Library of Tübingen, Germany, has acquired a manuscript with the text of a 'Mäzmurä Dawit' (Psalms of David), dated 1857/1858 AD and written in Ge'ez. At first glance it seems to be the standard Psalter, but there are several characteristics giving insight into the manuscript culture of Ethiopia, which has not changed for centuries. The modern printed editions of a 'Mäzmurä Dawit' follow the scheme of this long tradition exactly. Besides being a perfect witness to the traditional manuscript culture and individual use of a 'Mäzmurä Dawit', the Tübingen manuscript contains elements which open the window to different aspects, such as worship and belief, iconography, history, and magic perception. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

68 Weir, Sharada

Parental attitudes and demand for schooling in Ethiopia / Sharada Weir - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 90-110 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; schooling; attitudes; parents.

Parental attitudes towards education may determine a child's enrolment and years of formal education completed. To the extent that attitudes are measurable and important, they should explain household demand for schooling in the absence of constraints. This study measures attitudes, explains their formation and investigates the role of attitudes in the allocation of human capital in rural Ethiopia. Parental attitudes towards schooling are found generally to be favourable, and differences in attitudes help explain household enrolment decisions. However, attitudes alone cannot account for low enrolment in rural Ethiopia. High direct and opportunity costs of schooling also limit school participation in the face of credit constraints. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

69 Hoehne, Markus Virgil

L'État "de facto" du Somaliland / Markus Virgil Hoehne - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 120, p. 175-199 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Somaliland; Somalia; separatism; State formation; political participation; conflict; conflict resolution.

Cet article rend compte de la formation étatique de facto de la République du Somaliland (Corne de l'Afrique), qui a fait sécession de la Somalie effondrée en mai 1991, mais qui manque toujours d'une reconnaissance internationale. Il éclaire les relations entre les décisions et les pratiques quotidiennes des hommes politiques locaux, des autorités traditionnelles, des membres de la diaspora et des gens ordinaires, ainsi que leurs conséquences souvent imprévisibles sur la formation étatique en cours. Il montre que la construction du Somaliland est aussi informée par des facteurs "externes" comme la faillite de la Somalie, l'état de guerre dans lequel elle se trouve, et le conflit avec le Puntland, une "contre-polity" du Somaliland établie dans le nord-est de la Somalie en 1998. Le cas du Somaliland offre une bonne illustration de la complexité des processus de construction étatique en général. Sa transformation d'un espace politique dévasté par la guerre en un État viable, bien que non reconnu internationalement, est un défi à tous les concepts téléologiques qui conçoivent la formation de l'État comme un procès linéaire ou encore aux approches 'top-down' de la (re-)construction étatique. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

SOMALIA

70 Hoehne, Markus Virgil

Somali and Ethiopian diasporic engagement for peace in the Horn of Africa / Markus Virgil Hoehne, Dereje Feyissa, and Mahdi Abdile - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 71-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Somalia; diasporas; peacebuilding; remittances.

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ideas and broadens the range of political options for the homelander. Finally, direct and indirect diasporic peace initiatives in the homelands, especially at the local level, have the potential to induce moderate social and economic development and hope for a brighter postwar future. This gives people a stake in their polity and contributes to peace. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

71 Johansson Dahre, Ulf

The role of democratic governance versus sectarian politics in Somalia : proceedings of the 9th annual conference on the Horn of Africa, Lund, Sweden, June 4-6, 2010 / Ulf Johansson Dahre (ed.). - Lund : Lund University, cop. 2011. - 277 p. : ill - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9172673273

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; political change; peacebuilding; capacity building; conference papers (form); 2010.

The 9th annual SIRC/LuHAF (Somalia International Rehabilitation Centre/Lund Horn of Africa Forum) conference on Somalia, which was held in Lund, June 4-6, 2010, focused on the reconstruction of democracy in a context of sectarian politics. The purpose was to enhance the capacity of stakeholders in Somalia to act effectively in the processes of peacebuilding, development of democracy and good governance. After a number of political statements, these proceedings contain the following research reports: Somalia and the international community: facing reality (David H. Shinn); Political economy of State failure: the case of Somalia (Abdirashid A. Ismail); Internal crisis and external actors in Somalia (Mohamed Abdi Adam); Faith, politics, and governance in Somalia: the straight path (Abdi Ismail Samatar); Nationalism, decolonization and "new humanism": Somalia - a nation in waiting, a State in the making (Faowsia Warsame); Promoting rule of law in an era of "re-islamization" in Somalal (Abdul Wahid Sh. Qalinle); Somalia's governance glitch: Islam versus democracy (Abdullahi Jama Hussein); The militarization of Somalia and the geopolitics of war on sea piracy (Amina Mire); The role of democratic governance versus sectarian politics in Somalia (Ali Hashi Dorre); The anatomy of al-Shabaab (Abdirahman 'Aynte' Ali); Beyond federalism: which concept of decentralization reflects best the needs of Somalia? (Markus Böckenförde); Human security, informal rules and empowerment towards developing/enabling institutions (Souraya H. Houssein); The role of environmental resource scarcity in the Somali crisis (Abdullahi Elmi Mohamed); Let's think the impossible! Alternative scenarios against human insecurity in Somalia (Valeria Saggiomo); The issue of youth engaged in fighting forces in Somalia: a review of their present and future (Lilla Schumicky). Recommendations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

72 Ambrosetti, David

Dossier "Sud-Soudan : conquérir l'indépendance, négocier l'État" / [dossier] coordonné par David Ambrosetti - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 5-119.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; Sudan; Democratic Republic of Congo; self-determination; State formation; local politics; boundaries; African Union; hydrocarbon policy; international relations; regional security.

Le Sud-Soudan a accédé à l'indépendance au mois de juillet 2011. Devant les obstacles politiques qui existaient à l'origine à des solutions négociées, la sécession sudiste a posé nombre de questions, dont celle de savoir comment se modifient les lignes régionales, et si le nouvel État sera en mesure d'asseoir sa souveraineté et de produire un ordre politique civil stable. Quelles seront les conséquences de cette indépendance sur les sociétés nord et sud-soudanaises, quel en sera l'impact sur les reconfigurations des relations et des grands enjeux régionaux? Titres des contributions à ce dossier: Le Sud-Soudan en paix? Sociologie politique d'une promesse d'indépendance (Introduction, David Ambrosetti) - Les dynamiques locales de la construction étatique à Juba, Sud-Soudan (2005-2008) (Naseem Badiey) - Négocier l'autorité: les micro-pratiques étatiques à la frontière du Sud-Soudan et de la République démocratique du Congo (Lotje de Vries) - Une histoire d'États... (Roland Marchal) - L'enjeu pétrolier dans un Soudan éclaté (Benjamin Augé) - En finir avec les frontières coloniales? L'Union africaine et la sécession du Sud-Soudan (Umberto Tavorato). Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

73 Bubenzer, Friederike

Hope, pain & patience : the lives of women in South Sudan / ed. by Friederike Bubenzer and Orly Stern. - Auckland Park : Jacana Media, 2011. - XXXI, 259 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1920196366

The roles played by women during South Sudan's long liberation struggle (1955-1972 and 1983-2005) have largely gone unrecognized and undocumented. This collective volume documents the stories of the women in South Sudan. It contains chapters on women and marriage (Orly Stern), female combatants (Lydia Stone), survivors of sexual violence (Anyieth M. D'Awol), female sex workers in Juba (Jolien Veldwijk and Cathy Groenendijk), women and HIV/AIDS (Nada Mustafa Ali), the voices of mothers (Jolien Veldwijk), women in service delivery (Jane Namadi), women in politics and leadership positions (Asha Arabi), and South Sudanese women in the diaspora (Orly Stern). [ASC Leiden abstract]

74 Njeru, Shastry

Dealing with the past: the youth and post-war recovery in southern Sudan / Shastry Njeru - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 29-50 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; youth; veterans; reintegration.

The role of young people in times of conflict and their potential within postconflict recovery are phenomenal. If efforts are not made to reintegrate the youth and access their potential in Southern Sudan, post-conflict recovery will have limited success. Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes are the primary instruments that external actors can apply to induce spoilers of peace into the peace process or to reduce their threat to microlevel dynamism and to promote creative life strategies of war-affected individuals who are primary stakeholders in the nationbuilding process. By providing for the educational, vocational and other social needs of young ex-combatants and enabling them to gain skills and competences that facilitate their economic and social integration, the youths may be brought to a point where they find the alternative of returning to combat unattractive. In meeting the needs of the youths, it is important not to homogenize them as either security threats or passive victims needing special sympathy, but as complex and heterogeneous individuals with multiple skills, aspirations and limitations of their own. Effective DDR programming must factor in the wartime history of individuals. Dealing with the past strategies in southern Sudan should acknowledge and build on the youths' potential as the starting point. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

75 Vries, Lotje de

Négocier l'autorité: les micro-pratiques étatiques à la frontière du Sud-Soudan et de la République démocratique du Congo / Lotje de Vries - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 41-58.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; Democratic Republic of Congo; local government; local politics; boundary conflicts.

La thèse défendue par cet article est qu'en dépit de l'émergence d'une nouvelle réalité politico-administrative au Sud-Soudan, les anciens répertoires d'autorité continuent de dominer les négociations de pouvoir à l'échelle locale dans ces territoires frontaliers. Le 24 janvier 2008, un affrontement éclate entre l'Armée/Mouvement populaire de libération du Soudan (A/MPLS) (dont la zone déborde des frontières congolaises) et les Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC). Des communautés allochtones comme les Dinka ont aussi pris part aux combats et la prise en compte de l'impact de ces communautés est essentielle dans l'analyse de la construction de l'État au Sud-Soudan. Fondée en grande partie sur des entretiens, l'étude de cet accrochage permet d'analyser les relations entre les différentes autorités et démêler des processus sociaux complexes, dans le cadre desquels se reconfigurent les rapports de pouvoir. L'événement en question

peut être conçu comme une confrontation entre différents niveaux et modes de gouvernement, aux logiques hiérarchiques multiples. L'accrochage de janvier 2008 apparaît comme le prolongement des négociations quotidiennes de pouvoir, par des moyens simplement plus conflictuels. Les trois groupes concernés sont impliqués dans un réseau discursif de négociations et de contestation au sujet de la détention du pouvoir. Mais c'est le groupe des employés du poste de contrôle relevant du gouvernement de Juba qui est véritablement désireux de réaffirmer son rôle dans la gouvernance quotidienne. La plupart d'entre eux sont d'anciens membres de l'APLS et le fondement de leur autorité réside dans le pouvoir civil-militaire qui fut établi dans les "zones libérées". Dans leurs trajectoires personnelles, l'exécution de tâches civiles sous l'autorité du gouvernement de l'A/MPLS est secondaire en comparaison de leur engagement au nom des objectifs militaires du gouvernement. D'autres facteurs que le pouvoir formel s'avèrent déterminants. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Waal, Alex de

Sudan - no easy ways ahead / [Alex de Waal ... et al.]. - Berlin : Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 2010. - 123 p. : foto's, krt. - (Publication series on democracy ; 18) - Met bibliogr., noten.. ISBN 3869280301

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; political change; politics.

This publication was put together to delineate potential scenarios, and to identify the political options they open up for different actors, in post-referendum Sudan. In the introductory chapter, Alex de Waal outlines the enduring features that underlie Sudanese politics, and develops scenarios for the future of the country after the end of the CPA (Comprehensive Peace Agreement). Atta El-Battahani traces Sudan's largely unsuccessful attempts at democratic transformation since independence and provides a concise guide to the 2010 general elections. Adding a southern perspective, John G. Nyuot Yoh critically assesses the SPLM's (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) five years as a "liberation movement in power". Marina Peter's chapter focuses on the future of the three areas - Blue Nile, the Nuba Mountains, and Abyei - that challenge the clear-cut North-South divide in Sudan. The last two chapters focus on the external dimension of Sudanese politics and conflicts. Roland Marchal disentangles the complex web of interests, rivalries, and dependencies that links Sudan to its neighbours in the region and develops scenarios on how the possible secession of Southern Sudan could affect this precarious regional order. Peter Schumann shows how the conflict between North and South Sudan, which initially was a local conflict, became the concern of a variety of international actors and outlines the sometimes conflicting interests of key players. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SUDAN

77 Ambrosetti, David

Dossier "Sud-Soudan : conquérir l'indépendance, négocier l'État" / [dossier] coordonné par David Ambrosetti - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 5-119.

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78 McFarland, Sherri

Africa in retrospect: Russia, Iran and Chinese arms supplies to Sudan / Sherri McFarland - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 462-480.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; China; Iran; Russian Federation; arms trade; arms embargo; civil wars.

This study provides information on the civil war and destructive situation in the Republic of Sudan, which has led to the indictment of the sitting Sudanese Head of State in 2009. It discusses increased weapons transfers and their adverse impact on the conflict in Sudan. Additionally, theoretical frameworks regarding the foreign policies of nation-States, power, and resource conflict are used to analyse the Sudanese government's relationships with China, Russia and Iran as well as its relationship with the marginalized regions of the country such as Darfur and the Nuba Mountains. The author argues that the major players in the conflict, including Russia, Iran and China, can be considered as culprits in the arms race in the area. These countries have continued to supply arms to Sudan despite the institution of a UN arms embargo in 2004. Although the weapons procurement chain in

Sudan demands a comprehensive analysis of both State and non-State actors a close examination of its relationship with various nation-States will provide a greater understanding of the economic and political environment that has contributed to the increase of weapons transfers which has adversely impacted internal and regional security. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

79 Omeje, Kenneth

Markets or oligopolies of violence? : the case of Sudan / Kenneth Omeje - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 168-189.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; political violence; political history; civil wars.

Sudan's postcolonial history has been riddled with destabilizing violence. Different intellectual metaphors have been used to help analyse the conundrum. Two of the emerging metaphors have their roots in economics, namely the discourses on 'markets of violence' and 'oligopolies of violence.' Is contemporary Sudan either a market of violence or an oligopoly of violence? This paper argues that the 'markets' and 'oligopolies' of violence debate are both analytically useful and could be harmonized to help elucidate the issue of political violence in postcolonial Sudan. The empirical features of the two paradigms are not mutually exclusive, albeit the metaphor of oligopolies of violence seems to represent a qualitative improvement on the markets of violence framework with regard to understanding Sudanese political history. More significantly, the paper argues that the empirical foundation for embedded political violence in postcolonial Sudan could be found in the construction and nature of the colonial State and, to a lesser extent, precolonial formations. The paper explores and analyses the historiography and nexus of social forces at play in precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial Sudan, as well as the roles of various political actors in the markets/oligopolies of violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

80 Searcy, Kim

The Khalifa and the routinization of charismatic authority / by Kim Searcy - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 429-442.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; leadership; charisma; Mahdiyya; Islamic history.

In 1885 AD, the Mahdiyya defeated the Turco-Egyptian forces that had been occupying the Nilotic Sudan. The authority and legitimacy of the movement revolved around its leader, Muhammad Ahmad al-Mahdi, whose authority was built upon a charismatic foundation. Upon succeeding the Mahdi, the original charismatic leader, his successor, the Khalifa Abdallahi al-Taishi, used similar symbolic, rhetorical and political strategies to establish his legitimacy. However, in the absence of the original charismatic leader, ceremony came to play an ever increasingly greater role in affirming the Khalifa's authority. As the Mahdi assumed a position analogous to that of the Prophet Muhammad, the Khalifa assumed one

analogous to the first of the Orthodox Caliphs, Abu Bakr al-Siddiq. This paper treats the ceremonial idiom within the context of the Khalifa's rule, his use of insignias of authority, and the creation of a 'mythic concordance', between not solely the Khalifa and Abu Bakr al-Siddiq but the Mahdi as well. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

81 Waal, Alex de

Sudan - no easy ways ahead / [Alex de Waal ... et al.]. - Berlin : Heinrich Böll Stiftung, 2010. - 123 p. : foto's, krt. - (Publication series on democracy ; 18) - Met bibliogr., noten.. ISBN 3869280301

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AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

82 Baumgardt, Ursula

Autour de la performance / numéro coord. par Ursula Baumgardt et Sandra Bornand. - Paris : Publications Langues'O, 2010. - 132 p. : foto, tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvatting in Frans en Engels. ISBN 285831182X

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Niger; Mali; oral literature; storytelling; radio.

La notion fondamentale nommée par les Anglo-Saxons "performance", une approche ethnolinguistique de la littérature orale, les notions de "contexte" et de "situation" permettent de situer le texte par rapport à son contexte. Les contributions à ce numéro spécial mettent en évidence la littérature orale comme une littérature dans sa double articulation à l'oralité et à la littéralité, la situant ainsi à un carrefour d'analyses interdisciplinaires multiples dont le cœur est la performance. Les contributions sont centrées soit sur la problématique de l'énonciateur dans des situations d'énonciations et sous des angles différents; soit sur l'incidence de l'énonciation orale sur les textes. Après un article sur un conteur antillais, les contributions concernent l'Afrique subsaharienne. Sandra Bornand analyse la narration à deux voix (avec son coénonciateur nommé Karimou Saga) d'un 'jasare' (griot généalogiste songhay-zarma du Niger), Djado Sékou, dans une situation de communication médiatisée (la situation radiophonique), en l'absence physique du public, qui confronte le griot à une situation inédite. Cécile Leguy interroge la relation inédite avec la temporalité qu'implique le contage, en situation quasi naturelle; elle analyse les solutions proposées par les conteurs boo face aux contraintes techniques qu'impose la radio au Mali. Les conteurs accentuent alors la véracité de ce qu'ils disent. À partir d'exemples de la littérature orale mandingue, Jean Derive réexamine les liens entre les modalités de l'énonciation et les genres discursifs en se focalisant dans un premier temps sur les contraintes spatio-temporelles. L'article d'Ursula Baumgardt porte sur l'espace en littérature orale africaine et le fonctionnement des marqueurs spatiaux en contexte d'oralité. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

83 Bryceson, Deborah Fahy

How Africa works : occupational change, identity and morality / ed. by Deborah Fahy Bryceson. - Rugby : Practical Action Publishing, cop. 2010. - VI, 299 p. : fig., tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1853396915

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; Tanzania; occupational mobility; identity; social networks; government policy.

Over the last decade, livelihood studies have documented the shifting contours of Africans' attempts to make ends meet and improve their household welfare, but the significance of occupational change for social identity and sense of self-worth has been largely disregarded. The case studies from East, West and southern Africa in this volume document the intricacies of the on-going social construction of work identities, motivation, trust and ethics. After an introduction by Deborah Fahy Bryceson, section 2 examines how African informal trade and industry and work-related mobility patterns have been affected by economic liberalization and the global economy (chapters by Barth Chukwuezi and Dmitri van den Bersselaar on rural Igbo society in Nigeria, Tjalling Dijkstra on horticultural

trade in Kenya, Mindanda Mohogu on informal financial markets in Kinshasa (DRC), AbdouMaliq Simone on transurban commercial networks, and Kate Meagher on informal manufacturing in Nigeria). Section 3 explores changing work patterns in relation to linkages between households, communities and nation-States (Nantang Jua on the social integration of youth in Cameroon, Ilda Lindell on urban informal workers' networks in Guinea-Bissau, Marjorie Mbilinyi on women working on sugar estates in Tanzania). Section 4 discusses African occupational change and public policy (Leslie Bank on a rural community in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, Margaret Niger-Thomas on the taxation of women entrepreneurs in Cameroon, Piet Konings on Cameroonian plantation workers, and Pekka Seppälä on the professionalization of the Tanzanian labour force). The concluding chapter, by Deborah Fahy Bryceson, discusses the transition from African moral economies based on cultural consensus to a national civil society embedded in impersonal State and market forces. [ASC Leiden abstract]

84 Burrill, Emily

Domestic violence and the law in colonial and postcolonial Africa / ed. by Emily Burrill, Richard Roberts, and Elizabeth Thornberry. - Athens, OH : Ohio university press, cop. 2010. - VIII, 303 p. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (New African histories series) - Bibliogr.: p. 287-294. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 9780821419298

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; domestic violence; sexual offences; legislation; conference papers (form); 2007.

Using evidence drawn from sub-Saharan Africa, the essays in this book explore how domestic violence and domestic relationships assume different meanings in the African context. The term domestic violence can embrace kin-based violence, marriage-based violence, gender-based violence and violence between patrons and clients who all share the same domestic space. After the Introduction (E. Burrill, R. Roberts, E. Thornberry), the topics covered to do with domestic violence are colonial courts and the end of slavery in the French Soudan (Mali, E. Burrill, R. Roberts), child circulation in the southeastern Gold Coast (Ghana, C. Coe), female desertion in the French Soudan (Mali, M. Rodet), violations in Italian East Africa (Ethiopia, M. Salvante), domestic violence in the Eastern Cape (South Africa, E. Thornberry), child marriage and domestic violence in Zanzibar (Tanzania, Elke E. Stockreiter), murder trials in colonial Kenya and Nyasaland (Malawi, S. Hynd), domestic dramas and the occult in colonial Kenya (K. Luongo), gender-based violence in Senegal (C. Bop), frictions in Ghanaian advocacy (S. Hodzi'c) and the Family Code and narratives of violence in Senegal (S. London). These are followed by 2 general articles on domestic violence as a human rights violation in Africa (B. Faedi) and finding gendered justice in the age of human rights (P. Scully). [ASC Leiden abstract]

85 Chuhan-Pole, Punam

Yes Africa can : success stories from a dynamic continent / ed. by Punam Chuhan-Pole and Manka Angwafo. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2011. - XIII, 477 p. : ill., krt. ; 28 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0821387456

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; economic development; infrastructure; exports; agricultural productivity; social development.

This 6-part book looks at success stories in sub-Saharan Africa. It begins with an Overview by P. Chuhan-Pole and S. Devarajan. Part 1, Tracking successful growth experiences, looks at growth acceleration in Tanzania (D.O. Robinson, M. Gaertner, C. Papageorgiou); growth in Uganda (S. Ssewanyana, J.M. Matovu, E. Twimukye); economic transformation in Mozambique (A.M.D.Nucifora, L.A. Pereira da Silva); economic success in Botswana (M. Lewin) and Mauritius (A. Zafar); and cotton dependence in Burkina Faso (J. Kaminski). Part 2, Post conflict situations: building institutions and governance, reports on reform in Liberia (V. Gujadhur); decentralization in Sierra Leone (V. Srivastava, M. Larizza); and progress in Somaliland (J-P Azam). Part 3, Leveraging sectoral advantages to expand exports, discusses: mango growing in Mali (Y. Sangho, P. Labaste, C. Ravry); coffee in Rwanda (K.C. Boudreaux); cocoa in Ghana (S. Kolavalli, M. Vigneri); clothing exports from Lesotho (M. Shakya); and tourism in Rwanda (H. Nielsen, A. Spenceley). Part 4, Boosting agricultural efficiency and output through targeted interventions, reports on increasing rice productivity in Africa (A. Diagne, S-K Gnonna Midingoyi, M. Wopereis, I. Akintayo); use of fertilizer in Kenya (J. Ariga, T.S. Jayne); an agricultural input subsidy programme in Malawi (A. Dorward, E. Chirwa, T.S. Jayne); increased use of irrigation pumps in sub-Saharan Africa (I.V. Sijali, M.G. Mwago). Part 5, Engaging the private sector to upgrade infrastructure, deals with ICT in sub-Saharan Africa (K. Kimura, D.W. Omole, M. Williams); mobile phones in Kenya (I. Mas, D. Radcliffe); and independent power projects in sub-Saharan Africa (A. Eberhard, K.N. Gratwick). Part 6, Improving human development outcomes with innovative policies, is composed of: financing health in Rwanda (C. Sekabaraga, A. Soucat, F. Diop, G. Martin); malaria control (A-M Pierre-Louis, J. Qamruddin, I. Espinosa, S. Challa); health extension workers in Ethiopia (N.K. Bilal, C.H. Herbst, Feng Zhao, A. Soucat, C. Lemiere); trends in family planning (M. Sharan, S. Ahmed, J. May, A. Soucat); and success in achieving universal primary education in Uganda (B. Essama-Nssah). [ASC Leiden abstract]

86 Cinyabuguma, Matthias M.

Sub-saharan growth surprises : being heterogeneous, inland and close to the equator does not slow growth within Africa / Matthias M. Cinyabuguma and Louis Putterman - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 217-262 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; economic development; economic models.

Using two types of cross-country growth regression models, the authors revisit explanations of slow growth in Africa, looking at growth rate variation among African countries only. Both sets of models produce results that are surprising given conclusions based on global sample: within Africa, the authors find a greater coastal population negatively and greater ethnic heterogeneity positively associated with growth, while distance from the equator is at first negatively and only later positively associated with growth. The results suggest also that institutional and policy variables are endogenous to geographical and historical factors including the colonizing power and the religious and ethnic make-up of the country. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

87 Dahou, Tarik

Les modes passent, la communauté reste / Tarik Dahou - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 395-414.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Senegal; development studies; rural development; sustainable development; community participation.

On peut s'étonner de la longévité d'une approche communautaire ayant depuis longtemps montré ses limites, que ce soit au cours du cycle étatiste ou du cycle libéral, dans les projets productivistes ou de développement durable. L'auteur interroge les logiques internes au monde du développement qui imprime une marque communautaire aux sociétés sans doute pour faire porter ses logiques "topographiques" d'intervention. La simplification du réel par des catégories exogènes permettant le gouvernement des hommes, notamment à partir d'une notion telle que celle de communauté (vague et donc adaptable), ne traduit-elle pas une difficulté de l'univers du développement à s'affranchir des technologies de pouvoir de l'État moderne? L'auteur illustre la poursuite de cette approche communautariste pendant la libéralisation et ses impasses (incapacité à appréhender la mobilité des réseaux sociaux du fait d'une conception figée des communautés paysannes, qui s'avère un obstacle pour appuyer efficacement les stratégies productives) à partir d'une analyse de la gestion locale des systèmes irrigués au Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés., en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

88 Diagne, Souleymane Bachir

Philosopher en Afrique / [contrib.: Souleymane Bachir Diagne ... et al.]. - Paris : Les Editions de Minuit, 2011. - p. 612-735. ; 22 cm. - (Critique, ISSN 0011-1600 ; no. 771/772) - Met noten.

ISBN 2707321982

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; philosophy; values.

Dans cet ouvrage collectif sur la philosophie africaine et la pratique de la philosophie en Afrique, on trouve des réflexions de Yaovi Akakpo (approche historique des sciences africaines), Jean-Godefroy Bidima (démocraties, pratiques, et la recherche d'un "universel latéral"), Pieter Boele van Hensbroek (sur le "tournant démocratique"), Mamoussé Diagne (sur l'oralité et la transmission du mémorable), Souleymane Bachir Diagne (philosophie africaine et Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples), Ramatoulaye Diagne-Mbengue qui réalise un entretien avec Alassane Ndaw et un autre avec Lewis R. Gordon, Paulin J. Hountondji (Jacques Derrida et le colloque de Cotonou, 1978), Chike Jeffers (Kwasi Wiredu et la question du nationalisme culturel), Abdoulaye Elimane Kane (systèmes de numération et fonction symbolique du langage), Séverine Kodjo-Grandvaux (sur "philosopher en Afrique"), Dismas A. Masolo (défis de la modernité, globalisation, communautés). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Dorsch, Hauke

"Indépendance cha cha": African pop music since the independence era / Hauke Dorsch - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 131-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Caribbean; popular music; nation building; cultural history.

Investigating why Caribbean, and notably Cuban, music came to be the soundtrack of the African independence era, this contribution offers an overview of musical developments and cultural politics in various sub-Saharan African countries since the 1960s. Focusing first on how the governments of newly independent African States used musical styles and musicians to support their nation-building projects, the article then looks at musicians' more recent perspectives on the independence era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

90 Fiala, Natalie L.

Sub-Saharan Africa : economic issues / Natalie L. Fiala ed. - New York : Nova Publishers, 2011. - VIII, 102 p. : graf., krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met index, noten, samenvatting.

ISBN 9781617618918

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; United States; economic recession; foreign investments; international trade.

Since 1973 growth rates in Sub-Saharan Africa have been below those in other developing countries. Some improvement is apparent but problems such as HIV/AIDS and the debt burden impose constraints. This book analyses African vulnerability to the global crisis and potential implications for economic growth, investment and poverty alleviation, fiscal balances and political stability. Chapter 1 is: U.S. trade and investment relationship with

Sub-Saharan Africa: the African Growth and Opportunity Act by Vivian C. Jones. Chapter 2 is: The global economic crisis: impact on Sub-Saharan Africa and global policy responses by Alexis Arieff, Martin A. Weiss, Vivian C. Jones. Chapter 3 is: Impact of the global financial crisis on Sub-Saharan Africa and was produced by Import-Export Bank of the United States, the outcome of a panel discussion held prior to the meeting of the Sub-Saharan Africa Advisory Committee (SAAC) of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) on March 25, 2009. [ASC Leiden abstract]

91 Flintan, Fiona

Natural resource management : the impact of gender and social issues / ed. Fiona Flintan and Shibru Tedla. - Ottawa : International Development Research Centre, 2010. - 262 p. : fig., tab.

ISBN 9781552504833

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Southern Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; Malawi; Uganda; natural resource management; gender relations; agriculture.

In order to fill some of the gaps in natural resource management and gender research, and to promote more inclusive and gender-sensitive research in key research centres across Africa, the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), with funding from the International Development Research Council (IDRC), has been supporting six research teams carrying out comprehensive gender and social analyses within already existing research programmes. An introduction by the editors is followed by chapters on the six research programmes: Promotion of participatory technology in potato farming - Ethiopia (Girma Abera Jibat, Mathewos Belisa, and Hailu Gudeta); Evaluation of the gender and social perspectives in choice and profitability of soil fertility management technologies for smallholder maize production in Kenya (J.M. Macharia, S.K. Kimani, Lydia N. Kimenye, and Joshua J. Ramisch); Access, control and use of natural resources in southern Malawi: a gender analysis (Chimwemwe Mawaya and Meya P. Kalindekaffe); Gender analysis of risks from exposure to chemical contaminants among Kirinya wetland resources users in Jinja District of Uganda (I. Naigaga, M. Kyangwa, and R. Mugidde); Gender issues in fish farming in the Lake Victoria Basin: with a focus on development and dissemination of wetland 'clariid' fishes breeding technologies (Justus Rutaisire, Consolata Kabonesa, John K. Okechi and Pricilla N. Boera); Southern African programme for improved transboundary NRM: equitable access and benefit sharing (Nyasha Chishakwe, Nicholas Tandi, and Stella Musiiwa). A final chapter offers conclusions and recommendations. [ASC Leiden abstract]

92 Freud, Claude

Retour aux fondamentaux / Claude Freud - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 353-367 : graf., tab.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; Côte d'Ivoire; agricultural prices; agricultural exports; economic recession.

L'insuffisance des recettes des États d'Afrique au sud du Sahara ne leur permet pas de consacrer une partie de leur budget à l'investissement. Cette insuffisance de recettes est liée au niveau très bas des prix de leurs exportations agricoles, alors que les économies africaines devraient pouvoir tirer des ressources suffisantes pour leur croissance si les prix des matières premières étaient réévalués. Une observation des prix des matières premières sur longue période permet de montrer qu'ils ont subi une forte dégradation ces dernières années et que celle-ci a été l'une des causes majeures de la crise économique en Afrique subsaharienne. Pour illustrer l'effet sur les économies africaines des très bas prix des exportations agricoles, l'auteur présente des études de cas sur l'évolution des revenus des paysans producteurs de coton au Cameroun, et les effets du manque à gagner en Côte d'Ivoire. La question se pose des subventions ou des mesures de protection à l'égard des producteurs. Mais, plutôt que d'octroyer une aide au développement qui se révèle le plus souvent inefficace, la communauté internationale ferait mieux de payer les matières premières à un prix plus élevé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

93 González, Ana Marta

Frontiers of globalization : kinship and family structures in Africa / ed. by Ana Marta González, Laurie DeRose and Florence Oloo. - Trenton, NJ [etc.] : Africa World Press, 2011. - XXII, 290 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1592217710

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Nigeria; South Africa; kinship; family; gender relations; social change; globalization.

The diversity of Africa makes it impossible to generalize too much about the effects of globalization. This volume examines its affects on family structures in various countries. The Introduction is by Ana Marta González, Laurie F. DeRose, Florence Oloo. It commences with Changes in African families: a review of anthropological and sociological approaches toward family and kinship in Africa (Erdmute Alber and Astrid Bochow); Stretched and strained but not broken: kinship in contemporary Nigeria (Igbo) (Daniel Jordan Smith); Child trafficking in West Africa? (Erdmute Alber); An approach to the concept of family in the African Union (Paloma Durán y Lalaguna); Legislating marriage: globalization and family law reform in West Africa (Benin, Mali, Senegal) (Susanna D. Wing); Matrifocality, patriarchy, and globalization: changing family forms in a South African city (East London) (Leslie Bank); Towards a different kind of freedom: notes on historicizing globalization and women in Africa (Abena P.A. Busia); African masculinities, relationships

and sexualities (Victor Seidler); Religion and HIV risk (Laurie F. DeRose). [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Harries, Jim

Mission in a post modern world : issues of language and dependency in post-colonial Africa / Jim Harries - In: *Exchange*: (2010), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 309-330.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; language usage; language policy; missions; communication.

Missiologists typically make use of disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy and linguistics. This article looks at a gap that has been left between these disciplines - concerning the contribution of context to language meaning. The communication revolution has enabled an imposition of a common language - English - and common patterns of language use around the globe, without a parallel transporting of the contexts with which to understand such language. Introduced languages have in much of Africa eclipsed indigenous knowledge, in this way prohibiting 'home-grown' development in Africa. The inadequacy of English in Africa is illustrated by the contrast between the holistic and dualistic worldviews: English - being dualistic - is a poor means for expressing African holism. This makes the use of English in and for Africa inherently confusing. The article proposes that indigenous development be encouraged through challenging and encouraging African theology on its own terms, by encouraging Western missionaries to use African languages and resources in their task. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

95 Harris, Geoff

Ministries of peacebuilding in sub-Saharan Africa: rationale, functions and establishment / Geoff Harris - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 122-133 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Sub-Saharan Africa; peacebuilding; government departments.

This paper begins by explaining the concept of a culture of peace and contrasts it with a culture of violence. It argues that traditional ways of trying to achieve peace - based on force or threat of force - are costly, ineffective and of doubtful morality. At the same time, nonviolent means have achieved some formidable successes. The paper proposes the establishment of national ministries of peacebuilding to coordinate and implement the building of cultures of peace in sub-Saharan Africa. The broad tasks and specific functions of such ministries are explained and some likely objections are answered. The paper concludes with a discussion of the necessary conditions for such ministries to be established and to be effective in building cultures of peace. Ref., sum. (p. X). [Journal abstract]

96 Kamusoko, Courage

Recent advances in remote sensing and GIS in Sub-Sahara Africa / ed. Courage Kamusoko, Charles Ndegwa Mundia and Yuji Murayama. - Hauppauge, NY : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2010. - XIV, 211 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 1617610038

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; remote sensing; land use.

The GIS (geographic information science) and remote sensing data and analysing techniques for large areas of Sub-Saharan Africa are either outdated or non-existent, yet these methods hold the key to halting serious, impending socioeconomic problems in the region. The Introduction, which examines the usefulness of spatial analysis using remote sensing and GIS techniques, is by Y. Murayama. The various topics studied are modelling spatial processes of urban growth in Nairobi (Kenya; C.N. Mundia, M. Aniya, Y. Murayama); modelling land use/cover changes in the Bindura district of Zimbabwe (C. Kamusoko, M. Aniya, M. Manjoro); urban land use change and fragmentation of the landscape in Lagos, Nigeria (A.K. Braimoh, T. Onishi, P.J. Marcotullio); classifying urban built-up areas on the basis of ALOS (Advanced Land Observing Satellite) spectral and textual data from Harare, Zimbabwe (C. Kamusoko, M. Manjoro); changing patterns of land use/cover in the Masai Mara game park, Kenya (C.N. Mundia, Y. Murayama); exploring woodland fragmentation in the Bindura district of Zimbabwe (C. Kamusoko, E. Chikati); exploring land use/cover changes in Nakuru municipality, Kenya, using GIS and Markov chain modelling techniques (C.N. Mundia, K.M. Mubea, M.K. Gachari); use of open source web mapping and its potential (D.N. Kuria, D.E. Musiega); SDI (Spatial Data Infrastructures) for transport mapping in Kampala, Uganda (M.L.K. Ndandiko, A. Gidudu); and current status and future prospects of remote sensing and GIS in Sub-Sahara Africa (C.N. Mundia, M.K. Gachari). [ASC Leiden abstract]

97 Lasseur, Maud

Dossier "Pluralisation religieuse, entre éclatement et concurrence" / [dossier] coordonné par Maud Lasseur et Cédric Mayrargue - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 123, p. 5-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Madagascar; Nigeria; Senegal; Japan; interreligious relations; Christianity; Islam; religious movements; syncretism.

Dans le tissu urbain peu structuré qu'est souvent celui des métropoles en Afrique subsaharienne, le religieux contribue de plus en plus à rendre l'organisation de la ville lisible. La transformation du paysage religieux prend la forme d'une fragmentation des champs chrétiens et islamiques ainsi que par l'atomisation des lieux culturels qui traduit de nouveaux modes de croire, de communier et de pratiquer. De cette diversification du champ religieux, il résulte des interactions entre religions localisées, mais aussi des

mimétismes, des emprunts, des évolutions convergentes, résultant en une diversité et une richesse que le présent dossier se propose d'explorer. Titres des contributions: Le religieux dans la pluralisation contemporaine: éclatement et concurrence (Introduction au thème, Maud Lasseur et Cédric Mayrargue) - Un siècle d'interactions entre islam et christianisme dans l'espace yoruba (J.D.Y. Peel) - Match religieux en terrain politique: compétition entre Églises chrétiennes et chute du régime Ravalomanana à Madagascar (Mathilde Gingembre) - Un mouvement religieux japonais au cœur de la pluralisation religieuse africaine: Sukyo Mahikari au Bénin, en Côte d'Ivoire et au Sénégal (Frédérique Louveau) - Au-delà du silence et de la fureur: Duékoué (Ouest ivoirien): rencontres interreligieuses au "Carrefour de la haine" (Marie Miran-Guyon). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 Matondi, Prosper Bvumiranayi

Biofuels, land grabbing and food security in Africa / ed. by Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene. - London [etc.] : Zed [etc.], 2011. - XII, 230 p. : fig., krt., tab. ; 24 cm. - (Africa now) - Bibliogr.: p. 206-220. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1848138792

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Ethiopia; Ghana; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; biofuels; food security; land use.

This book examines the advantages of biofuels in the sub-Saharan African context and raises some doubts about their real potential. The main bone of contention is whether land should be used for food production or for plants such as jatropha which can be used as fuel. Climate change and the effects of fossil fuels are also an issue. The book commences with an Introduction: biofuels, food security and land grabbing in Africa by Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene, and contains the following contributions: Grabbing of African lands for energy and food: implications for land rights, food security and smallholders by Kjell Havnevik; Biofuel governance: a matter of discursive and actor intermesh by Marie Widengård; Peak oil and climate change: triggers of the drive for biofuel production by Rune Skarstein; Attracting foreign direct investment in Africa in the context of land grabbing for biofuels and food security by Prosper B. Matondi and Patience Mutopo; Smallholder-led transformation towards biofuel production in Ethiopia by Atakilte Beyene; Biofuel, land and environmental issues: the case of SEKAB's biofuel plans in Tanzania by Kjell Havnevik and Hanne Haaland; Agro-investments in Zimbabwe at a time of redistributive land reforms by Prosper B. Matondi; Competition between biofuel and food? Evidence from a jatropha biodiesel project in Northern Ghana by Festus Boamah. The Conclusion: land grabbing, smallholder farmers and the meaning of agro-investor-driven agrarian change in Africa is the joint work of Prosper B. Matondi, Kjell Havnevik and Atakilte Beyene. [ASC Leiden abstract]

99 Mohapatra, Sanket

Remittance markets in Africa / Sanket Mohapatra and Dilip Ratha, ed. - Washington, DC : World Bank, cop. 2011. - XXI, 352 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Directions in development, Finance) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 0821384759

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Great Britain; France; remittances; emigrants.

This volume draws on primary surveys of remittance service providers in eight sub-Saharan African countries and two key migrant-destination countries (France and the United Kingdom) to discuss the policy and institutional challenges and emerging opportunities in African remittance markets. It presents findings on types of remittance services, barriers to entry and exit, industry structure, legal and regulatory environments, and innovations in remittance markets. The first part contains an overview of migrant remittances in Africa by S. Mohapatra and D. Ratha. Part 2, Remittance markets in remittance-receiving countries, examines Burkina Faso (Yiriyibin Bambio); Cape Verde (Georgiana Pop); Ethiopia (Alemayehu Geda, Jacqueline Irving); Ghana (Peter Quartey); Kenya (Rose W. Ngugi); Nigeria (Chukwuma Agu); Senegal (Fatou Cisse); and Uganda (Rose W. Ngugi, Edward Sennoga). Part 3, Remittance markets in remittance-source countries, looks at France (Frederic Ponsot) and the United Kingdom (Leon Isaacs). [ASC Leiden abstract]

100 N'Da, Pierre

Le sexe romanesque ou la problématique de l'écriture de la sexualité chez quelques écrivains africains de la nouvelle génération / Pierre N'Da - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 86, p. 47-58.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; novels; sexuality; sexual offences; violence.

La présente étude se penche sur la question de l'expression de la sexualité dans les romans d'écrivains africains de langue française comme Jean-Marie Adiaffi, Sony Labou Tansi, Tierno Monénembo, Williams Sassine, Maurice Bandaman, Baenga Bolya, Calixthe Beyala, Giselle Aka, Alain Mabanckou, Sami Tchak. L'expression de la sexualité semble devenue sans tabous, c'est pourquoi l'auteur de l'étude parle de "nouvelle génération" dans cette littérature. De nombreux exemples de débordements et perversions sexuels, de viol et de violence dans les romans montrent la transgression des valeurs éthico-sociales, qui aboutit à la "profanation des vagins" sous toutes ses formes. Les réalités de la guerre, la misère et la pauvreté sont rendues de façon littéraire par un processus de "carnavalisation" d'un monde à l'envers, par l'écart dans la démarcation par rapport aux normes habituelles, dans la transgression et la subversion de la langue. Il s'agit en fin de compte d'une stratégie d'écriture pour affronter la réalité, briser les tabous et les interdits et changer la société. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

101 Prescott, Jordan A.

Sexual violence in Africa's conflict zones / Jordan A. Prescott and Adrian M. Madsen, ed. - New York : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2011. - IX, 118 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm. - (African political, economic and security issues series) - Met index, noten.

ISBN 1612092039

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Sudan; United States; sexual offences; foreign policy.

Civilians in conflict zones in Africa, women and children in particular, are often vulnerable to sexual violence, including rape, mutilation and sexual slavery, perpetrated by government security forces and non-State actors. While not confined to Africa, weak justice systems in many States mean that victims have little legal redress. The first essay is Sexual violence in African conflicts by Alexis Arieff. This is followed by testimonies on the subject delivered before the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and various Senate subcommittees in 2008-2009 by Ambassador Melanne Vermeer, Assistant Secretary Esther Brimmer, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Phillip Carter, Robert Warwick (Director, International Rescue Committee), Eve Ensler, Chouchou Namegabe (founder, South Kivu Women's Media Association), Niemat Ahmadi (liaison officer, Save Darfur Coalition), John Prendergast (co-founder, Enough Project) and Karin Wachter (International Rescue Committee). [ASC Leiden abstract]

102 Samaké, Adama

Littérature et interculturalité: le dialogue interculturel dans le roman africain de langue française / Adama Samaké - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 86, p. 75-92.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; novels; culture conflict; culture contact; French language.

Selon l'auteur de cette étude, la littérature est un moyen privilégié d'expression des échanges, et la problématique du dialogue interculturel est au cœur de la littérature. Les auteurs africains ayant renoncé à la langue africaine comme langue d'écriture, comment assurer la survivance identitaire des cultures minoritaires africaines? Comment les Africains peuvent-ils s'inscrire dans la modernité sans perdre leur identité et leur culture? L'enseignement colonial engendre un conflit linguistique et culturel. L'apprentissage d'une langue et d'une culture autres que la leur propre à l'école coloniale a conduit à l'aliénation, qui n'a pas automatiquement pris fin avec les indépendances. À partir des réflexions de Léopold Sédar Senghor et de l'africaniste allemand Janheinz Jahn sur la rencontre des cultures africaine et occidentale, l'auteur s'interroge sur la tradition et l'oralité dans la littérature négro-africaine. Les romanciers africains sont, de fait, impliqués dans une double culture française et africaine. Le roman est, de tous les genres, celui qui cristallise le mieux

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA - GENERAL

la double appartenance culturelle des intellectuels européens. Certains écrivains, comme Ahmadou Mapaté Diagne, Bakary Diallo, Félix Couchoro, Paul Hazoumé, niant leur propre culture, ont accepté la prévalence de la culture coloniale sur la leur et choisi l'assimilation culturelle; mais, de 1950 à 1980, des romanciers universitaires comme Mongo Beti, Camara Laye, Bernard Dadié, Ferdinand Oyono, qui maîtrisent bien les techniques du genre, sont engagés dans la lutte anticolonialiste et plaident pour un nouvel humanisme; à partir de 1968, le roman africain évolue, avec Yambo Ouologuem et Ahmadou Kourouma qui tentent un recentrage idéologique de la création romanesque et du dialogue interculturel. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

103 Singh, Raju Jan

Determinants and macroeconomic impact of remittances in Sub-Saharan Africa / Raju Jan Singh ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 312-340 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; remittances; economic development; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

This paper investigates the determinants and the macroeconomic role of remittances in sub-Saharan Africa. It assembles the most comprehensive data set available so far on remittances in the region; it comprises data for 36 countries for 1990 through 2008, and incorporates newly available data on the size and location of the diaspora. The authors find that remittances are larger for countries with a larger diaspora or when the diaspora is located in wealthier countries, and that they behave counter-cyclically, consistent with a role as a shock absorber. Although the effect of remittances in growth regressions is negative, countries with well functioning domestic institutions seem nevertheless to be better at unlocking the potential for remittances to contribute to faster economic growth. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

104 Alber, Erdmute

Changing webs of kinship: spotlights on West Africa / Erdmute Alber, Tabea Häberlein and Jeannett Martin - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 43-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Togo; kinship; social change.

Changes in kinship relations are part of broad social change in all African societies. This article highlights trends and characteristics of changing kinship relations in West Africa. The analysis focuses on the twentieth century, which was shaped by colonial conquest and

profound societal transformations like the political independence of African colonies. In analysing three important kinship relations - parent-child relations, marriage relations, and care for the elderly - the article depicts the trends and conditions of historical change of these relationships. It also shows whether and how these changes are accompanied by conflict, and how people refer to the different ways of dealing with those conflicts. The article is based on empirical data from three thematically intertwined research projects on family change in Africa carried out by the University of Bayreuth, notably on parenthood in the Borgu region of Benin, marriage relations in Lokpa region, Benin, and care for the aged in Kabiye region, northeast Togo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

105 Amadi, Sam

Migration and deportation in West Africa : developing effective remedies / ed. by Sam Amadi. - Dakar : Open Society Initiative for West Africa, 2010. - 128 p - Papers presented at the Judicial Colloquium organized by the Open Society Initiative for West Africa, March 9-10, 2008 [2009] in Abuja, Nigeria. - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Europe; migration policy; freedom of movement; expulsion; jurisprudence; conference papers (form); 2009.

A colloquium was convened in Abuja, Nigeria, in March 2009, which brought together policymakers, jurists, lawyers, and human rights activists from West Africa and beyond to devise strategies for transforming the politics of migration and mainstreaming human rights protections into migration policy and management. The colloquium reviewed existing legal and institutional frameworks at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels and concluded that there are provisions to remedy violations of rights in migration. But it also concluded that there is lack of capacity and experiences that will allow them be leveraged to address these violations. One of the outcomes of the colloquium is this collection of policy papers: Legal and institutional frameworks for managing migration and deportation in West Africa (Sam Amadi); Promoting migration for development and combating human trafficking using rights-based approach (Joy Ngozi Ezeilo); Migrant rights and migration control policies in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights: challenges, obstacles, and opportunities for litigation (Pablo Ceriani Cernadas); The role of strategic litigation in protecting the rights of migrants : a Philadelphia perspective (Ayodele Gansallo); Applying international human rights instruments on migration issues in Africa: an analysis of the decisions and jurisprudence of African domestic and regional tribunals (Femi Falana); ECOWAS protocols and the reality of free movement of persons and goods, right of residence and establishment in West Africa (Oumar Ndongo); Recommendations from the international symposium: "Migrations and human rights in West Africa". [ASC Leiden abstract]

106 Huillery, Elise

The impact of European settlement within French West Africa : did pre-colonial prosperous areas fall behind? / Elise Huillery - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 263-311 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; French-speaking Africa; French West Africa; colonization; economic development; colonists; population distribution; anticolonialism.

Did colonization change the distribution of prosperity within French-speaking West Africa? Using a new database on both precolonial and colonial contexts, this paper gives evidence that Europeans tended to settle in more prosperous precolonial areas and that the European settlement had a strong positive impact on current outcomes, even in an extractive colonial context, resulting in a positive relationship between pre- and postcolonial performances. The author argues that the African hostility towards colonial power to colonization provides a random variation in European settlement since it damaged the profitability of colonial activities and dissuaded Europeans from settling, but does not have a direct effect on current outcomes. Rich and hostile areas received less European settlers than they would have received had they not been so hostile, resulting in lower current performances partly due to lower colonial investments. Despite the absence of a "reversal of fortune" within former French West Africa, some of the most prosperous precolonial areas lost their advantage because of their hostility: other areas caught up and became the new leaders in the region. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

107 Ngaide, Abderrahmane

Sortir de la simplicité des analyses pour appréhender la réalité : (Le conflit "ethnique et religieux" comme ressource en temps de rareté au XXe siècle!) / Abderrahmane Ngaide - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 86, p. 93-107.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; conflict; ethnicity; politics.

L'auteur de ce texte s'interroge sur le rôle joué par l'identité ethnique et religieuse dans la naissance et le développement des conflits en Afrique. Contrairement à des opinions qu'il juge simplificatrices, il soutient que l'ethnicité ne joue pas de rôle prépondérant et que la religion reste marginale dans le déclenchement des conflits en Afrique de l'Ouest. Ce sont plutôt la rareté, la disette et l'incertitude qui en forment le terreau. Il recommande une lecture plus dialectique des conflits africains. À quel moment de l'équilibre communautaire la rupture intervient-elle et devient-elle "ethnique" ou "religieuse"? Il souligne l'importance de la manipulation par les agents de la vie politique et les systèmes de domination comme le montrent les exemples de la Côte d'Ivoire (avec le concept d'"ivoirité") et de la République démocratique du Congo. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

BENIN

108 Baxerres, Carine

Pourquoi un marché informel du médicament dans les pays francophones d'Afrique? / Carine Baxerres - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 123, p. 117-136.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; medicinal drugs; distribution; illicit trade; privatization.

Cet article interroge le phénomène du marché informel du médicament qui prospère dans les pays francophones d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Les raisons de son développement sont analysées à partir d'une rétrospective, depuis l'époque coloniale, de la mise en place des circuits de distribution du médicament au Bénin, pays qui constitue ici une étude de cas. Le marché informel du médicament met en évidence, dès son émergence, les dysfonctionnements des systèmes de distribution pharmaceutique formels. Dans la période plus récente, à la faveur de mutations politico-économiques locales et globales, il illustre le désengagement de l'État en matière de distribution pharmaceutique et témoigne d'un processus de mondialisation "par le bas". Son analyse permet ainsi de souligner les enjeux économiques et en termes de santé publique de la libéralisation actuelle de la distribution du médicament. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

109 Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre

Promouvoir la recherche face à la consultance : autour de l'expérience du LASDEL (Niger-Bénin) / Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 511-528 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Niger; social research; research centres; consultancy services.

La recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique même souffre de divers handicaps parmi lesquels l'omniprésence de la consultance, financée par les institutions de développement, qui accapare le temps des universitaires africains. Les règles du jeu de la consultance sont assez différentes de celles de la recherche, mais les frontières sont le plus souvent brouillées au détriment de la recherche, qui s'éloigne alors des standards internationaux. Mais cette évolution n'est pas fatale. L'expérience du LASDEL, laboratoire de sciences sociales nigéro-béninois, montre qu'il est possible de développer en Afrique même des pôles de recherche de niveau international, évitant les pièges de la consultance, à condition de respecter certains principes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

110 Pirotte, Gautier

Repenser la sociologie du développement entre dynamiques du dedans et dynamiques du dehors : une réflexion à partir du projet de société civile au Bénin / Gautier Pirotte - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 473-490.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; development; development cooperation; sociology of development; civil society.

Cet article formule un ensemble de réflexions visant à repenser une sociologie du développement centrée sur les acteurs et leurs pratiques, leurs représentations comme leurs identités ou leurs stratégies dans un souci de rééquilibrage analytique et méthodologique entre "développeurs" et "bénéficiaires" qui tienne compte des dynamiques du dedans comme du dehors et de leurs influences réciproques. Un renouvellement de la sociologie du développement requiert une attention plus fine aux interactions entre des acteurs différenciés (sur les plans économique, social, culturel, technologique et politique). Ceux-ci, s'insérant dans des réseaux étendus et fluctuants, rendent possible en termes simmeliens la socialisation d'un contenu particulier, soit le "développement", décliné sous différents aspects (de la lutte contre la pauvreté au projet de constitution de sociétés civiles en passant par des "petits projets" participatifs). Il faut donc être attentif aux phénomènes d'inter-influence, aux processus de co-élaboration des pratiques et des discours qui participent à la mise en œuvre du développement et qui constituent sans doute l'objet fondamental d'une nouvelle sociologie du développement. L'article prend l'exemple du Bénin. Ce pays, qui connaît une prolifération de structures associatives, et où le soutien à la société civile est devenu une des lignes de crédit régulières des budgets des principaux "partenaires du développement", est marqué aussi par le phénomène de "dérives" du système et d'inter-influences. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

BURKINA FASO

111 Baron, Catherine

Services urbains et néolibéralisme : approches théoriques et enjeux de développement : regards croisés sur deux terrains contrastés (Burkina Faso, Afrique du Sud) / Catherine Baron & Élisabeth Peyroux - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 369-393 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; South Africa; urban development; privatization; water supply; governance.

Le rôle de l'État et des acteurs non étatiques dans le développement urbain fait l'objet de nombreux débats dont les partenariats publics privés dans le domaine des services urbains sont emblématiques. Souvent analysés dans le cadre de la diffusion d'un référentiel néolibéral depuis les années 1980, ils suscitent des questions relatives à la conceptualisation des rapports entre acteurs publics, privés et associatifs, et à la déclinaison locale de ce référentiel. Cet article discute les fondements théoriques du néolibéralisme et souligne qu'une vision globalisante des nouvelles formes de gouvernance

ne permet pas de rendre compte de la diversité des modalités de redéfinition des frontières entre sphères publique et privée et des enjeux de développement, comme le montrent les exemples contrastés de l'Afrique du Sud et du Burkina Faso sur la question de l'accès équitable à l'eau et des espaces originellement publics de redéveloppement urbain grâce à la privatisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

112 Bouron, Jean-Marie

Être catéchiste en Haute-Volta à la fin de la période coloniale: affirmation d'un personnage prosélyte, transformation d'une personnalité sociale / Jean-Marie Bouron - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2010), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 187-227 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; missions; Catholic Church; Christian education; social status; colonial period.

Largement ignorés par l'historiographie, les catéchistes sont des personnages centraux qui ont joué un rôle fondamental à l'époque missionnaire en Afrique. Intégrés au sein des stratégies apostoliques, ils devinrent les parangons de l'évangélisation catholique en Haute-Volta (actuel Burkina Faso). Ils profitèrent de leurs prérogatives pastorales pour se construire une aura auprès des populations. Figures religieuses, les catéchistes se durent de faire valoir leur identité catholique en même temps qu'ils partageaient les préoccupations temporelles de leurs congénères. Ils devinrent aussi bien des modèles qui promouvaient des techniques agricoles améliorées que des modèles matrimoniaux. Mais l'emprise du milieu social et les conditions de leur fonction eurent aussi un impact sur leur exemplarité. Et malgré les actions des Pères Blancs pour dépasser les déboires de leurs auxiliaires, l'émergence d'un nouveau contexte dans les années 1950 annonçant la fin de l'époque missionnaire compromit finalement le prestige des cathéchistes qui, depuis, à l'image de l'épistémologie, reste sous-valorisé. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CAPE VERDE

113 Rodrigues, Isabel Fêo P.B.

Cape Verdean and Mozambican women's literature: liberating the national and seizing the intimate / Isabel Fêo P.B. Rodrigues and Kathleen Sheldon - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 77-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Mozambique; women writers; Portuguese language; novels.

In Mozambique and Cape Verde, writing in Portuguese by African women has directly engaged political reconstruction by denouncing colonial oppression and embracing national freedom. This article addresses the recent history of Lusophone African women's fiction,

which has been pivotal in inscribing the intimate arena of sexuality and motherhood into power relations and has also revealed ways in which the domain of violence intersects with private lives. By focusing on two novels that exemplify this trend, viz. 'A louca de Serrano' (The mad woman of Serrano, 1998) by Cape Verdian author Dína Salústio, and 'Niketche: uma história de poligamia' (Niketche: a story of polygamy, 2002) by Mozambican novelist Paulina Chiziane, this article demonstrates links between the political and the intimate. It also shows how Lusophone African authors contribute to healing social conflict through their narratives, and draws some conclusions about gender relations in the Lusophone African experience and across the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

114 Silva, Tomé Varela da

Simpósio Internacional sobre Cultura e Literatura Cabo-Verdianas : Actas (Mindelo, 23-27.11.1986) / Estruturação e "Notas Introdutórias" de T.V. da Silva. - Praia : Instituto da Biblioteca Nacional e do Livro, 2010. - 525 p. ; 25 cm. - (Documentos e reedições) - In Portuguese. - Pelo cinquentenário da revista Claridade, iniciativa da Fundação Amílcar Cabral. - Met bijlagen, noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; literature; literary journals; culture; conference papers (form); 1986.

Actas do Simpósio internacional sobre Cultura e Literatura Cabo-verdianas, aconteceu na cidade do Mindelo de 23 a 27 de Novembro de 1986, e que marcasse a passagem do cinquentenário da criação da revista cultura 'Claridade', a mais prestigiada revista cultural cabo-verdiana. Índice: Sessão de Abertura (discursos) - Módulo 1: Claridade, comunicações de Gerald Moser, João Rodrigues, Pierre Rivas, João Lopes Filho, Arnaldo Franca, Alberto de Carvalho, Russell G. Hamilton - Módulo 2: Literatura: Yolanda Morazzo sobre Jorge Amado, Manuel Brito Semedo sobre António Aurélio Gonçalves, Jean-Michel Massa sobre a diversidade na literatura cabo-verdiana, Marie-Christine Hanras sobre Manuel Lopes e Pedro da Silveira, Pires Laranjeira sobre a recepção da literatura, Christian Veziat, Orlando Amarílis sobre ou Crioulo, Michel Laban sobre Baltasar Lopes et Manuel Lopes, Maria Elsa Rodrigues dos Santos e Manuel Veiga sobre Jorge Barbosa, Heitor Gomes Teixeira sobre 'as palavras encarceradas', Manuel Ferreira sobre 'O escravo' e 'Contos singelos', Gabriel Mariano sobre 'Osvaldo Alcântara', Mesquitela Lima sobre a poética de Sérgio Frusoni - Módulo 3: Cultura: Agostinho Rocha sobre a aculturação na literatura de Cabo Verde, Henrique de Santa Rita Vieira sobre a revolta dos escravos em 1835, Félix Monteiro sobre a imprensa, Nuno de Miranda sobre emigração em Portugal, Eutrópio Lima da Cruz sobre a música, Dulce Almada Duarte sobre literatura e identidade, Mário de Andrade sobre a 'Claridade', Daniel Pereira sobre usos da ilha da Santiago, Fernando A.A. Mourão sobre a identidade cabo-verdiana, Alfredo Margarido sobre a 'Claridade' e o discurso nacionalista - Sessão de encerramento. [Resumo ASC Leiden]

GHANA

115 Agbenorku, Joyce

Partnership modalities between metropolitan, municipal, district assemblies and traditional authorities / Joyce Agbenorku - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; chieftaincy; local councils; local government; social relations.

Traditionally, chieftaincy has been the centre of the rule of law in local communities in Ghana as chiefs adjudicate on issues affecting their people. This paper argues that it is therefore pertinent for traditional authorities to accept, establish and protect basic individual and community rights in their areas of jurisdiction. Traditional authorities do have an important role to play in providing leadership in community development. However, traditional authorities in Ghana have argued that, as representatives of their people and custodians of natural resources, the political systems created through the decentralization process have not effectively involved them in local governance and development processes in their localities. Furthermore, a disturbing trend on the political landscape is the intermittent outbreak of ethnic and chieftaincy disputes. There is therefore a need for a policy framework that would promote a partnership between traditional authorities and metropolitan, municipal, and district assemblies (MMDAs) in the socioeconomic development of their communities whilst at the same time addressing the issue of chieftaincy disputes. The paper examines one of the main areas of such partnership, viz. natural resource management including wildlife. Also it looks at factors undermining effective partnership between traditional and local authorities and provides recommendations for addressing these challenges. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

116 Debrah, Emmanuel

Measuring governance institutions' success in Ghana : the case of the Electoral Commission, 1993-2008 / Emmanuel Debrah - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 25-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; election management bodies.

The need for State institutions to promote good governance is now a necessary condition for consolidating new democracies. However, achieving this objective represents a daunting challenge for the emerging constitutional bodies in Ghana. This article examines the Electoral Commission's (EC) efforts at institutionalizing good governance in the management of the electoral process. Against the backdrop of failed electoral processes in most African countries, the EC has organized four successful general elections with marginal errors. The most distinguishing factors accounting for the EC's success were

largely, but not exclusively, making the electoral process transparent, fostering agreement on the rules of the game and asserting its autonomy in relation to the performance of its mandate. What still needs to be done is electoral reform to overcome challenges posed by delayed adjudication of post-election disputes and executive financial control of the EC. This will require the creation of an electoral court to deal swiftly and impartially with election disputes and a special electoral fund to insulate the EC from financial manipulations on the part of the government. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

117 Kannaë, Magdalene

Traditional authorities and governance in Ghana : the role of women traditional leaders / Magdalene Kannaë - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 42-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; women rulers; chieftaincy; local government.

Using case studies of two queen mothers and one female chief from two major ethnic groups - Akan and Ga-Adangbe - in three political and administrative regions in Ghana, this paper examines the role of women traditional rulers in this country; their contributions to community development; and the challenges they face. The findings reveal a variety of useful and significant roles these women rulers play, ranging from ceremonial, judicial, and counselling functions to community mobilization for socioeconomic development activities. There is evidence of collaboration among women traditional rulers and their male counterparts in the performance of their roles based on clearly defined areas of jurisdiction. The findings also indicate collaboration among women traditional rulers and local government authorities, although there are no institutionalized procedures and policies to ensure their representation in the Assemblies. Lack of policy on representation of women traditional authorities on the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs); insufficient remuneration for their work; inadequate leadership skills; and lack of a national platform to discuss issues of concern in order to develop strategies to address them, have been noted as challenges facing women traditional rulers in Ghana. In conclusion, the paper presents recommendations to promote effective participation of women in traditional authority. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

118 Kenyah, Kwame

Modalities for promoting partnership between traditional authorities and local government for development : the case of Ahanta West District Assembly / Kwame Kenyah - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 22-41.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; chieftaincy; local councils; local government.

This paper explores the issue of participation of traditional authorities in district assemblies in Ghana. Participation of traditional authorities in the local government system is

considered crucial as the traditional authorities are deemed to be one of the important stakeholders of the local government system in Ghana. As traditional authorities have legitimate authority among most communities in the country and this has been utilized for local government administration in the past, the paper argues for the exploitation of the potentials of the traditional authorities in enhancing local government administration in Ghana. The Ahanta West District Assembly is used as a case study to look at the issues of representation of traditional authorities in the Assembly; partnerships existing between the District Assembly and the traditional authorities; involvement in revenue mobilization; and the relationship between the traditional authorities and district substructures, particularly the unit committees. For each of the issues the advantages and weaknesses as they exist in the District Assembly are elucidated to make it possible to learn from the experiences of the Assembly. The paper concludes that in spite of certain features which have often given cause for serious concern, and the not altogether satisfactory record of some chiefs in national life, the institution of chieftaincy has an important and indispensable role in the life and government of Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

119 Kwarteng, Kwame Osei

Land, the elephant, and the environment : the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial situation / Kwame Osei Kwarteng and Beatrice Akua Duncan - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2009/10), n.s., no. 12, p. 57-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elephants; ecology; cocoa; environmental degradation; forests.

Despite several centuries of elephant hunting, elephants were still well distributed in Ghana's forest belt by the beginning of the 20th century. However, following the adoption of commercial agriculture by Ghanaian farmers after the introduction of cocoa in the country in 1878, many farmers migrated to the forest region to acquire forest lands to grow cocoa, the new cash crop. The forest elephants' loss of range and habitat to the expanding cocoa industry provoked human-elephant conflicts. Elephants destroyed settlements and terrified and sometimes even killed farmers. This led to the shooting and killing of elephants. In the 1960s, a plan to constitute a National Park in the Mim area for the promotion of ecotourism failed. The killing of elephants went on during the following decades, resulting in a serious decline in their numbers. Being a keystone species in the forest belt, the elephants' decimation in this area also had serious ecological implications. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

120 Nugent, Paul

Nkrumah and Rawlings: political lives in parallel? / Paul Nugent - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2009/10), n.s., no. 12, p. 35-56.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; heads of State; political philosophy; political conditions; political history.

The author engages in a sustained comparison of the lifelong political preoccupations and legacies of the two figures who dominate the postcolonial history of Ghana, namely Kwame Nkrumah and Jerry Rawlings. He pays particular attention to the context in which their political socialization took place and how their subsequent behaviour was shaped by the environment in which they were forced to operate. Looking at the broad contours of the comparison, the author concludes that Rawlings and Nkrumah actually travelled in opposite directions during the course of their lives. On the basis of his experience of having lived for a long time outside Ghana, Nkrumah was guided by a marriage between Garveyite ideas, anticolonial nationalism and an emerging international discourse of development. Rawlings, on the other hand, was very much 'made in Ghana', a country that had become more inward-looking after 1966 and even more so as the economic travails of the country deepened in the 1970s. Rawlings rose to prominence in a politically-charged environment in which 'kalabule' (economic chicanery) was blamed for all the woes afflicting Ghanaians. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

121 Obeng-Odoom, Franklin

Ill health unleashed?: cities and municipal services in Ghana / Franklin Obeng-Odoom - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 43-60 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; water supply; sanitation; drinking water; public health; urban areas; waste management.

Increasing urbanization, wealth and ill health in cities necessitate careful study, especially in African cities whose development is widely regarded as rapid and chaotic. Using Ghanaian cities as a case study, this article analyses some of the important sources of ill health, identifies why they persist, and assesses how they impinge on economic growth, redistribution, and poverty reduction. Specifically, it examines how water and sanitation services are provided and how the mode and level of service delivery, in turn, impact on urban health and wealth. It argues that, although there is considerable evidence that policy change is urgently needed, the tensions and contradictions between economic and social efficiency, intermeshed with vested political interests, are likely to impede significant changes to the status quo. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

122 Owusu, George

Poor urban communities and municipal interface in Ghana: a case study of Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolis / George Owusu and Robert Lawrence Afutu-Kotey - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 1-16 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; municipal government; decentralization; urban poverty; public services.

Like many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ghana is undergoing a rapid pace of urbanization associated with socioeconomic, environmental, and institutional challenges for urban residents and local government authorities. Under Ghana's laws, Metropolitan Assemblies (large city local governments) have overall responsibility for the development of their respective cities. This article explores the poor urban communities-municipal interface based on a study carried out in the largest (Accra) and third largest (Sekondi-Takoradi) cities. The study concludes that mechanisms for engaging poor urban communities are limited largely due to the absence of functional decentralized sub-district structures in these communities. In addition, the indirect attempt by the Metropolitan Assemblies to address infrastructure and service needs of poor urban communities through a public-private partnership centred on privatization (franchising and contracting) and community-based participation in the provision of social services has distanced the Assemblies from poor communities. This situation has reinforced the view that the Assemblies are unresponsive to community needs. The implications of limited community-municipal interface for poor urban communities and urban development in Ghana in general are also explored. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

123 Traditional

Traditional authorities and local governance in Ghana : a review of two decades of politico-administrative decentralization in Ghana / National House of Chiefs - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 80-91.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; chieftaincy; local government; decentralization.

In Ghana, traditional rulers represented by chiefs or kings are considered an important stakeholder in the management and control of local resources, and hence an important player in local government. Chiefs were the central cogs in precolonial and colonial modes of decentralized administration, and the chieftaincy institution has proven to be resilient due to its self-renewing capacity and adaptability to modern dictates of government. However, the local government system implemented in Ghana provides limited space for engagement between the 'formal' local government structures and the traditional authorities to participate in the government and development of the local areas. In this context, this paper highlights the perception of traditional rulers on the provisions of the 1992 Constitution with specific reference to chapter 20, which deals with decentralization and local government. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

124 Turmann, Annette

Capacity building programme for traditional authorities in Ghana : a case for a royal academy / Annette Turmann - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 92-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; chieftaincy; local government; capacity building.

Traditional rulers in Ghana are considered key partners in socioeconomic development. Though, historically, traditional authorities exercised both executive and judicial functions in their polities, with modernization and the building of a unified State, their role in formal government has been limited but not completely eroded. Significantly, the Republic of Ghana's Constitution ensures the continuity of the institution of chieftaincy within the State by requiring it to ensure that "the institution of chieftaincy, together with its traditional councils as established by customary law and usage is hereby guaranteed" (Article 270 (1)). To this end, with the adoption of a decentralized system of governance in Ghana through the local government system, traditional authorities have a role to play in the governance of local areas. However, for a fruitful and successful engagement between the chieftaincy institution and the formal local government system in Ghana, there is the need for continuous capacity building of the different stakeholders. The royal academy is expected to address the capacity requirements of traditional authorities in Ghana. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

125 Venkatachalam, Meera

Between the umbrella and the elephant: elections, ethnic negotiations and the politics of spirit possession in Teshi, Accra / Meera Venkatachalam - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 248-268 : foto, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Ga; spirit possession; ethnic relations; politics; ethnicity.

This article focuses on a number of Ga spirit mediums located in Teshi, a neighbourhood of Accra, the capital of Ghana. These individuals host foreign spirits from areas north of Ga territory, such as the modern Ashanti, Gonja and Dagomba regions. Such encounters of cross-cultural spirit possession have often been analysed in the scholarly literature as an embedded history of contact between peoples. These histories of ethnic or cultural contact - which inform cross-cultural spirit possession - are constantly re-imagined by spirit mediums and the broader community they service. How this re-imagination occurs, in conjunction with developments in the contemporary political and public spheres, is a theme that remains understudied. The perceived shifts in the contours of ethnic alliances and rivalries on a national scale, against the backdrop of modern Ghanaian party politics and the ever-changing relationships between the Ga and their northern neighbours, led to a thematic reconfiguration of possession practices in 2004. This ethnographic vignette details how spirit mediums were able to apply the ethnic and conceptual cultural divisions intrinsic to this corpus of ritual practice to a critique of national political events, producing a commentary, through possession, on the changing discourses on ethnicity and ethnic relations in the Ghanaian State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

126 Vlcek, William

Offshore finance in Ghana : why not? / William Vlcek - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 143-149.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; banking; tax evasion.

In 2007, Barclays Bank of Ghana launched offshore banking in Ghana. In January 2010, the OECD stated that the presence of an offshore financial centre (OFC, or 'tax haven') 'in the centre of the African continent' would serve to 'fuel corruption and crime in West Africa'. The present author assesses the grounds for the OECD statement and counters it with his own question: why not? He concludes that the creation of an OFC in Ghana represents an effort to capture the rents of offshore finance in Ghana, rather than leaving them to be collected in other locations - which exist anyway at some place in the world. In other words, rather than continuing to enrich the banks in Europe and North America, the OFC in Ghana offers the opportunity to keep the wealth in Africa and potentially it will also attract money avoiding taxes in Europe and North America. Bibliogr., notes., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

GUINEA-BISSAU

127 Ribeiro, Margarida Calafate

Literaturas da Guiné-Bissau : cantando os escritos da história / org. Margarida Calafate Ribeiro, Odete Costa Semedo. - Porto : Afrontamento, 2011. - 257 p. ; 24 cm. - (Coleção textos ; 91) - Collected essays. - Bibliogr.: p. 239-247. - Met noten.

ISBN 9723611759

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; literature; literary criticism; short stories (form); drama (form).

Esta obra oferece-lhe uma reflexão sobre a literatura da Guiné-Bissau, uma literatura em fase de busca e que encontra a sua força vital na tradição oral e na oratura. Índice: Escutando a fala das letras: Literatura guineense: entre (re)criação e os atalhos da história (Odete Costa Semedo); Sonhos, sangue, perplexidades, esperança.. um percurso pela poesia da Guiné-Bissau (Carmen Lucia Tindó Secco); A literatura guineense está viva (António Soares Lopes Júnior); Em que língua escrever? A língua e seus conflitos na literatura da Guiné-Bissau (Maria Nazareth Soares Fonseca); Fogo manso, fogo bravo (Teresa Montenegro); O teatro na/da Guiné-Bissau: tradição oral e literatura dramática no bojo das relações étnico-raciais e anticoloniais (Iris Maria da Costa Amâncio); Odete Semedo: tcholonadur di kasabi... tcholonadur di sabura (Moema Parente Augel); A emergência da mulher-escritora nas pequenas comunidades ditas 'Crioulas': a Guiné-Bissau e Odete Semedo (Pires Laranjeira); Udu Ku Odja, Ma Boka Ku Papia: por uma fortuna crítica brasileira da literatura guineense (Amarino Oliveira de Queiroz); A prosa guineense: admirável diamante a ser lapidado (Robson Dutra); O contributo dos "djidius de

caneta" na construção da identidade nacional, no contexto da literatura em língua portuguesa da Guiné-Bissau (Joaquim Bessa); Os romances de Abdulai Sila e o abraço entre gerações (Laura Cavalcante Padilha). Assim falaram e deixaram no papel os 'djidius di kaneta' (escritores: Abdulai Sila, Raul Mendes Fernandes, Carlos Lopes, Fafali Koudawo, Odete Costa Semedo, Filomena Embaló). [Resumo ASC Leiden]

IVORY COAST

128 Akindès, Francis

Côte d'Ivoire : la réinvention de soi dans la violence / sous la dir. de Francis Akindès. - Dakar : CODESRIA, 2011. - 256 p.

ISBN 9782869783287

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political conflicts; nation building; foreigners; immigration policy; ideologies; national identity.

Cet ouvrage collectif se veut avant tout un regard de l'intérieur sur les phénomènes observés en Côte d'Ivoire depuis bientôt une dizaine d'années. Il part de l'hypothèse que ce qu'il convient d'appeler depuis 2000 la crise sociopolitique ivoirienne doit être plutôt lue comme un processus de réinvention d'un soi-collectif, d'une identité nationale. Sommaire: Section I: La crise de gestion de la diversité. Chapitre 1. La Côte d'Ivoire depuis 1993 : la réinvention risquée d'une nation / Francis Akindès; Chapitre 2. La politique publique de l'étranger et la crise sociopolitique en Côte d'Ivoire / Alfred Babo; Chapitre 3. Les enjeux politiques de l'immigration d'origine ouest-africaine dans la presse écrite en Côte d'Ivoire (1990-2007) / Roch Yao Gnabeli. Section II: Les imaginaires de la crise. Chapitre 4. Conflit et mobilisations patriotiques en Côte d'Ivoire : les protagonistes entre imaginaire national et positionnement politico-économique / Dakouri Gadou; Chapitre 5. Musique populaire moderne et coproduction de l'imaginaire national en Côte d'Ivoire / Auguste Aghi Bahi. Section III: Les enjeux politiques de la violence. Chapitre 6. Le coup d'État de décembre 1999 ou la fin de l'exception militaire ivoirienne: les mutations de l'armée ivoirienne depuis 1960 / Azoumana Ouattara; Chapitre 7. Jeunesse, idéologisation de la notion de patrie et dynamique conflictuelle en Côte d'Ivoire / Francis Akindès et Moussa Fofana; Conclusion / Francis Akindès. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

129 Babo, Alfred

Sociopolitical crisis and the reconstruction of sustainable periurban agriculture in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire / Alfred Babo - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 101-120 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; urban agriculture; sustainable agriculture.

This article examines the effects of the post-2002 sociopolitical crisis in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on urban and peri-urban agriculture. Before 2000, fresh produce production in the city's periphery was low and consisted mainly of food produced for home consumption. Starting in 2000, and particularly after the beginning of the crisis in 2002, many additional cultivation sites emerged on the periphery of Abidjan. The article traces this process of adaptation on the basis of interviews with individual vegetable merchants and focus-group interviews with producers. It argues for a conceptualization of sustainability that includes social as well as environmental dimensions and focuses on coping strategies of producers and merchants. In Abidjan, these strategies included internal migration within the city and its periphery, the use of organic fertilizers, and changes in market structure. The study illustrates how such strategies allowed producers to continue to supply produce to the market, despite the difficulties of war. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

130 Fancello, Sandra

Pasteurs et sorciers en procès : l'affaire Béhanzin (Côte d'Ivoire) / Sandra Fancello - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 121-143.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; rumours; witchcraft; Pentecostalism.

En Afrique de l'Ouest, les cas d'accusation de sorcellerie à l'égard des représentants des Églises pentecôtistes, connues pour leur discours de lutte anti-sorcellerie, constituent un phénomène paradoxal, surtout lorsque les médias donnent à ces affaires une dimension publique et politique. L'"affaire Béhanzin" qui surgit en 2007 en Côte d'Ivoire lorsqu'un Béninois, ex-adepte du vodou converti au pentecôtisme, accusa plusieurs pasteurs pentecôtistes de recourir à la sorcellerie, illustre les rapports de force entre pasteurs et personnalités publiques, et rappelle le rôle de la problématique de l'identité nationale ivoirienne dans la vie politique de ce pays à l'époque. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

131 Fié Doh, Ludovic

Le rôle des musiques populaires urbaines dans les mutations sociopolitiques en Côte d'Ivoire / Ludovic Fié Doh - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 86, p. 187-213.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; popular music; politics; urban society.

Après une période de régime de parti unique, la Côte d'Ivoire a connu une ouverture démocratique à partir d'avril 1990. Le 24 décembre 1999 a eu lieu un premier coup d'État militaire, suivi par la crise politico-militaire de 2002, qui coupe le pays en deux. En prenant part au débat politique, les artistes se positionnent comme des sujets incontournables dont il faudra désormais tenir compte. C'est pourquoi la réflexion porte ici sur le rôle des productions musicales urbaines dans les mutations sociopolitiques en Côte d'Ivoire. La

musique peut être perçue comme un vecteur et un enjeu de pouvoir, car, étant, comme le "zouglou", le produit de l'histoire de la société, elle a une fonction politique. L'auteur entend montrer que les artistes, par leurs textes, jouent le rôle de témoins de leur temps, capables d'exercer une certaine expression "politique" par la diffusion de leurs discours dans la cité. Les productions musicales urbaines ont une fonction de formation du citoyen ou de contestation. L'article met en évidence leur contribution à l'instauration du multipartisme et de la démocratie; il indique le rapport des musiques populaires au premier bilan de la démocratie naissante; mais, soumises aux idéologies propagandistes et à la démagogie, elle peuvent aussi connaître une fracture, dans la période de crise politico-militaire, perdant ainsi leur potentiel révolutionnaire. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

132 Fofana, Moussa

Des Forces nouvelles aux Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire : comment une rébellion devient républicaine / Moussa Fofana - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 161-178.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political conflicts; armed forces; militias; rebellions.

L'organisation d'une élection présidentielle le 28 novembre 2010 en Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas produit de dénouement pacifique de la crise militaro-politique ivoirienne. En lieu et place de sortie des problèmes politiques, on a assisté à une violente crise postélectorale, dont l'un des protagonistes principaux est l'ancienne rébellion de 2002, transformée pour l'occasion en Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI). L'analyse du parcours menant des Forces nouvelles aux FRCI révèle à la fois les mutations de l'armée rebelle et les changements qu'elle a impulsés dans le jeu politique. Les contingences politiques de cette crise favorisent l'intégration officielle d'un groupe hétéroclite de combattants à l'appareil sécuritaire d'État. Aujourd'hui, le pouvoir d'Alassane Ouattara doit ainsi faire face au défi de la reconstruction d'une armée véritablement républicaine. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

133 Koné, Gnangadjomon

Logiques sociales et politiques des pillages et barrages dans la crise post-électorale en Côte d'Ivoire / Gnangadjomon Koné - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 145-160.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; youth organizations; political violence; social problems.

Cet article procède à un questionnement sociologique des pratiques de pillages et barrages attribuées aux "Jeunes patriotes" (JP) proches de Laurent Gbagbo et aux Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) fidèles à Alassane Ouattara dans le cadre de la crise post-électorale qui a secoué le pays de novembre 2010 à avril 2011. En combinant la description des actes de violence avec l'analyse des itinéraires sociopolitiques et des régimes de justification de leurs auteurs, on constate que ces pillages et barrages n'obéissent pas seulement à une stratégie contre-insurrectionnelle de conservation du

pouvoir par la rue mais constituent aussi une forme de protestation sociale et d'expression de ressentiments intercommunautaires. Ces actes servent ainsi d'exutoire aux rancœurs et aux frustrations sociales accumulées par des franges marginalisées et démunies de la population. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

134 Zounmenou, David

Côte d'Ivoire's post-electoral conflict : what is at stake? / David Zounmenou - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 48-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; political conflicts; conflict resolution; presidential elections; 2010.

The much-anticipated 2010 presidential election in Côte d'Ivoire was expected to mark an important milestone in the road toward restoring peace in the country. Unfortunately, the poll has ended up deepening the very rifts it was meant to heal. While the voting process in the recent run-off pitting President Laurent Gbagbo against the long-time opposition leader and former Prime Minister, Alassane Ouattara, was considered by observers to be largely free and fair, the events around and following the announcement of the final results have been characterized by serious tensions and some incidents of violence. Ethnicity and the north-south divide have played a crucial role in politics in Côte d'Ivoire and the post-election crisis has pushed the country to the brink of renewed civil war. Despite consensus among various regional and international actors on the victory of Ouattara in the run-off, the situation did not move any closer to resolution. This invited a flurry of diplomatic activity with ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) threatening to use military force to remove Gbagbo from power. Notes, ref., sum. (p. VII). [Journal abstract]

LIBERIA

135 Brewer, Herbert

The antinomies of black identity formation in West Africa, 1820-1848 / Herbert Brewer - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 2-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; United States; colonization; African Americans; identity; bourgeoisie; black consciousness.

During the mid-nineteenth century, a group of United States-born property-holding free blacks struggled to establish themselves and fashion a new polity in Liberia on the coast of West Africa. In doing so, these Liberians embraced a pair of simultaneously complementary and opposing aspirations: first, the insertion, entrenchment and expansion of a successful black commercial bourgeoisie into the global Atlantic economy of the nineteenth century, an aspiration tied to and dependent upon the accumulation of capital and the creation of a State which would operate in the interests of this group and no other. Secondly, they

aspired to the creation and institutionalization of a separate and distinct black nationality - a black identity - that covered the entire spectrum of people of African descent, that held out the prospect of solidarity for all black people in republican equality and citizenship, and that subsumed all other classes and categories of black people under the tent of the imagined black nation. In this way they contributed to the uneven, reciprocal and trans-Atlantic work of black identity formation during the middle of the nineteenth century. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

MALI

136 Arditi, Claude

La lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire au Mali : réalités et faux semblants / Claude Arditi, Pierre Janin, Alain Marie (éd.). - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 384 p. : fig., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811105792

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; food shortage; food security; urban poverty; research methods; food policy.

La gestion politique de la crise alimentaire de 2005 au Mali est le thème majeur abordé par les études sur lesquelles est fondé cet ouvrage, qui repose largement sur des entretiens et des enquêtes de terrain. Il apparaît une complexification croissante des causes et des enjeux de la lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire, qui s'explique notamment par l'élargissement du spectre des acteurs (de l'international aux arènes locales), par la difficile harmonisation entre ses dimensions politiques et ses dimensions techniques et méthodologiques, ainsi que par le jeu d'intérêts concurrents et parfois contradictoires dans la pyramide politico-administrative. On constate un décalage entre les discours experts de la technostructure et les réalités vécues par "le bas". La grande pauvreté et la faim restent le lot des milieux populaires, notamment en ville où l'on ne veut pas voir qu'elles nourrissent le mécontentement et la désaffection à l'égard du Pouvoir. Redoublée par un discours scientiste (la "manie de la quantification" et de la "méthodologie"), la mise en scène est surtout celle des faux semblants. Titres des contributions: Leçons d'une crise alimentaire annoncée (Pierre Janin) - La construction des politiques de sécurité alimentaire: institutions, discours, statistiques (Sandrine Dury, Eve Fouilleux) - Les dispositifs locaux de sécurité alimentaire: décentralisation ou déconcentration? (Vincent Bertout, Ivan Crouzel) - "Ignorer le passé expose souvent à le répéter": anthropologie historique des politiques alimentaires au Mali (Claude Arditi) - "Tu manges aujourd'hui, tu ne manges pas le lendemain, ça, c'est la pauvreté": l'incertitude alimentaire à Bamako (Charles-Édouard de Suremain, Élodie Razy) - "Il n'y a rien. Nous avons honte. Nous ne mangeons rien": anthropologie de la pauvreté à Bamako (Alain Marie). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

137 Keïta, Naffet

L'esclavage au Mali / sous la dir. de Naffet Keïta ; avec la participation de Cheikh Chikouna Cissé ... [et al.]. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2012. - 161 p. : krt. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 149-157. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782296557079

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; slavery; slaves; social inequality; history.

De nos jours encore, l'existence de l'esclavage est attestée au Mali. Afin de comprendre comment cette pratique a pu se perpétuer, différents auteurs analysent les processus de reproduction de ce phénomène, en faisant une distinction entre le "statut" de l'esclave et la "condition" de l'esclavage. Sont aussi montrés les modes d'affranchissement en dehors des cadres normatifs de l'abolition. Cheikh Chikouna Cissé retrace l'histoire de l'esclavage au Mali depuis les temps précoloniaux jusqu'à l'époque postcoloniale. Des études de cas, comprenant des témoignages et des récits de vie, et qui permettent de jauger les pesanteurs socioculturelles qui étaient en œuvre dans les communautés en question depuis la pax coloniale, ont été effectuées dans quatre régions du pays: dans la région de Kayes (Naffet Keïta), dans celle de Mopti (Salif Togola), de Tombouctou (Hirama Diakon), et dans la région de Gao (Naffet Keïta et Soumaguel Oyahit). La conclusion comprend des recommandations pour mettre fin à l'esclavage et aux séquelles de ce système. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

138 Languille, Sonia

Mali: la politique de décentralisation à l'heure de l'"agenda de Paris" pour l'efficacité de l'aide / Sonia Languille - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 120, p. 129-151.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; decentralization; development cooperation.

Inspirée à l'origine, au début des années 1990, par des objectifs institutionnels endogènes, la décentralisation au Mali est aujourd'hui portée financièrement par la "communauté internationale". Cet article entend éclairer, à partir d'une analyse des discours et des instruments d'intervention des bailleurs du nouveau régime de l'aide (dialogue politique, appui budgétaire sectoriel, renforcement des capacités), la construction de la politique de décentralisation au Mali, au carrefour des logiques externes de gestion et des reconfigurations internes des rapports de pouvoir. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

MAURITANIA**139 Boulay, Sebastien**

Le littoral mauritanien à l'aube du XXI^e siècle : peuplement, gouvernance de la nature, dynamiques sociales et culturelles / sous la dir. de Sebastien Boulay et Bruno Lecoquierre.

WEST AFRICA - MAURITANIA

- Paris : Karthala, cop. 2011. - 432 p., XVI p. foto's. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811105525

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritania; coastal management; social conflicts; natural resource management; marine fisheries; environmental management.

Espace en mutation rapide, le littoral mauritanien est aujourd'hui confronté à de multiples défis: urbanisation galopante et fragilisation de groupes sociaux, migrations et pressions sur les ressources naturelles, difficultés de positionnement entre les nécessités de la préservation environnementale et l'ancrage dans une modernité fondée sur le développement économique. Cet ouvrage collectif fait appel à 26 auteurs, mauritaniens et européens, issus de diverses disciplines des sciences humaines et sociales (anthropologie, archéologie, écologie, économie, histoire, géographie). Il s'efforce de décrypter les principales dynamiques à l'œuvre, hier et aujourd'hui, le long des côtes mauritaniennes. Les textes des études sont regroupés en cinq parties: 1) Regards croisés sur l'histoire du littoral mauritanien (depuis le Néolithique) (Auteurs, dans l'ordre des contributions: Robert Vernet, Jean-Paul Barusseau et Philippe Tous, Elemine Ould Mohamed Baba, Ahmed Mouloud Ould Eida, Francisco Freire) - 2) Dynamiques spatiales et recompositions sociales (Auteurs: Benjamin Acloque, Christine Le Cœur, Khadijetou Seneh et Benjamin Steck, Moustapha Ould Taleb) - 3) Représentations et usages des ressources naturelles (Auteurs: Aminata Corra, Bernard Faye et Amadou Kidde, Hélène Artaud, Mohamed Lemine Ould Tarbiya, Pierre Labrosse et Abdou Daim Dia) - 4) Conflits, jeux de pouvoir et gouvernance (Francisco Freire, Mohamed Fall Ould Bah et Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh, Laurence Marfaing) - 5) Concilier conservation et développement dans les aires marines protégées (Auteurs: Bruno Lecoquierre, Sébastien Boulay, Rachel Effantin Touyer, Amadou Ly, Pierre Labrosse et Jean-Claude Lefeuvre). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

140 Lavigne Delville, Philippe

Pour une anthropologie symétrique entre "développeurs" et "développés" / Philippe Lavigne Delville - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 491-509.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; Mauritania; development projects; evaluation; anthropology; sociology of development.

Lorsqu'ils analysent les projets de développement, certains anthropologues refusent d'étudier de façon symétrique les "développeurs" et les "développés", avec la même démarche compréhensive, wébérienne, qu'ils revendiquent pourtant légitimement pour les populations qu'ils étudient habituellement. À partir de l'analyse anthropologique de deux cas de projets de développement (l'un, l'échec d'un projet d'électrification rurale en Mauritanie et l'autre un projet d'épargne-crédit mis en œuvre par une ONG au Tchad), ce texte montre qu'une telle attitude induit des problèmes méthodologiques et des

interprétations discutables. Plus largement, l'anthropologie française du développement tend à négliger des parts importantes de ce qui constitue l'intervention de développement (les configurations institutionnelles, la réflexivité des agents de développement, les projets comme dispositifs sociotechniques, etc.) et dont la prise en compte éclaire de nouvelles facettes des projets de développement et des rapports entre "développeurs" et "développés". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGER

141 Blundo, Giorgio

Une administration à deux vitesses : projets de développement et construction de l'État au Sahel / Giorgio Blundo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 427-452.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Senegal; development cooperation; forestry; public administration.

S'il existe une littérature relativement abondante au sujet des effets macro-politiques de l'aide publique au développement sur les États récipiendaires, rares sont les travaux qui ont exploré empiriquement les interactions entre projets et structures administratives locales. En prenant l'exemple des services forestiers du Niger et du Sénégal, l'auteur analyse les conséquences de la création d'"enclaves bureaucratiques fonctionnelles" branchées sur le système de l'aide, sur l'organisation interne et la culture professionnelle du corps des Eaux et Forêts. L'article montre comment l'anthropologie de l'État et l'anthropologie des dispositifs de développement peuvent s'irriguer mutuellement dans des terrains fortement structurés par les politiques de coopération internationale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

142 Olivier de Sardan, Jean-Pierre

Promouvoir la recherche face à la consultance : autour de l'expérience du LASDEL (Niger-Bénin) / Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 511-528 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; Niger; social research; research centres; consultancy services.

La recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique même souffre de divers handicaps parmi lesquels l'omniprésence de la consultance, financée par les institutions de développement, qui accapare le temps des universitaires africains. Les règles du jeu de la consultance sont assez différentes de celles de la recherche, mais les frontières sont le plus souvent brouillées au détriment de la recherche, qui s'éloigne alors des standards internationaux. Mais cette évolution n'est pas fatale. L'expérience du LASDEL, laboratoire de sciences sociales nigéro-béninois, montre qu'il est possible de développer en Afrique même des

pôles de recherche de niveau international, évitant les pièges de la consultance, à condition de respecter certains principes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

NIGERIA

143 Adebawale, Wale

The clergy, culture, and political conflicts in Nigeria / Wale Adebawale - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 121-142.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political conflicts; Yoruba; clergy.

This article explores contemporary manifestations of the politicization of culture by the Christian clergy in the determination and resolution of political conflicts in Nigeria in general, and Yorubaland in particular, against the backdrop of what has been called "the civilizational hegemony of Christianity". The article approaches religion and the practices it enables as part of a cultural system through which we can capture the specific ways in which religious authorities pursue political and ethnocultural interests to justify a particular social order. It argues that Christian clerics directly engage political power and Yoruba culture as legitimators in the context of crises of the postcolonial State, and tries to uncover why and how they play this role. It focuses in particular on the role of the Venerable Emmanuel Alayande (who died in October 2006), Bishop Emmanuel Gbonigi, and Bishop Ayo Ladigbolu. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

144 Akinwale, Akeem Ayofe

Integrating the traditional and the modern conflict management strategies in Nigeria / Akeem Ayofe Akinwale - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 123-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conflict resolution; social control.

The study examines the modalities for integrating traditional and modern conflict management strategies in Nigeria using an analysis of relevant documents as well as D. Black's Social Control Theory (1990) and K.W. Thomas's Model of Conflict Management (1992). The successful amalgamation of diverse groups has radically shifted from being a platform for peaceful coexistence to an arena of violent conflicts due to the matrix of social inequality and State attempts to undermine the power of traditional social control systems. The police and military have been used to suspend several violent conflicts in Nigeria, but they have been unable to build peace despite their coercive power. The social structure and deep-seated grievances that generate violence have not been addressed and the crowding out of traditional methods of social control from official policies has left room for escalation of violent conflicts. The most disturbing of these conflicts are ethno-religious and

resource-control conflicts, which have both resulted in monumental destruction of peoples and properties and exposed different parts of Nigeria to crisis. It is argued that a policy-driven synergy of useful traditional and modern strategies for conflict management will result in lasting peace in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

145 Angerbrandt, Henrik

Political decentralisation and conflict : the sharia crisis in Kaduna, Nigeria / Henrik Angerbrandt - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 15-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Northern Nigeria; political conflicts; interreligious relations; Islamic law; decentralization.

When States in northern Nigeria started processes for implementing sharia laws in 1999, it triggered sentiments all over the country. In Kaduna State, the proposal led to demonstrations and violent clashes. This article examines the ways in which different scales of politics are mutually constituted in the sharia case and how the sharia proposal subsequently resulted in clashes in Kaduna. It is argued that the sharia initiative, even though it started as a sub-national question, was connected to a national power contestation. However, the federal government remained passive and diverted the issue to local political space. In Kaduna, the issue took dimensions that incurred with apprehensive local political contention that made it escalate into violence and polarizing people according to religion. An analysis of the crisis in Kaduna is offered that does not regard the conflict as locally confined, but as inherently related to wider political and historical processes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

146 Diala, Isidore

Nigerian literature : triumphs and travails / Isidore Diala ... [et al.]. - Pretoria : Tydskrif vir Letterkunde Assosiasie, Universiteit van Pretoria, 2011. - 204 p. ; 24 cm. - (Tydskrif vir letterkunde, ISSN 0041-476X ; jg. 48, nr. 1) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; literature; literary criticism.

The articles in this special issue of 'Tydskrif vir Letterkunde' demonstrate that the core of Nigerian literature is the lived experience of the people and thus the social commitment of the writers is the filter through which their image of the human situation is represented. The compact between the literary imagination and the historical process, like the interface between the written and oral literatures of the nation is the compelling subject of Nigerian literary criticism. Contributions: Editorial (Isidore Diala); Living the myth: revisiting Okigbo's art and commitment (Dan Izevbaye); Ben Okri's 'The famished road': a re-evaluation (Ben Obumelu); Chinua Achebe: a re-assessment (Charles E. Nnolim); Forget the muse, think only of the (decentered) subject? (Biodun Jeyifo on Soyinka); Writing resistance: dissidence and visions of healing in Nigerian poetry of the military era (Oyeniyi Okunoye);

'Daughteronomy': Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo, domestic amazons and patriarchal assumptions in 'Children of the eagle' (J.O.J. Nwachukwu-Agbada); Exile, exilic consciousness and the poetic imagination in Tanure Ojaide's poetry (James Tar Tsaaio); History and ideology in Chimamanda Adichie's fiction (Sophia O. Ogwude); The poet as rainmaker: fertility and pluvial aesthetics in Osundare's 'The eye of the earth' (Emma Ngumoha); Nuptial poetry among the Tiv of Nigeria (Moses Tsenôngu); A dance on contrasting platforms: African tradition and revolutionary aesthetics in Esiaba Irobi's plays (Leon Onyewuchi Osu); Endogenous and exogenous factors in national development: inferences from the metaphor of witchcraft (Aje) in Olatubosun Oladapo's poetry (George Olusola Ajibade); Adichie's 'Purple hibiscus' and issues of ideology in the constitution of the Nigerian novel (Onyemaechi Udumukwu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

147 Ebiede, Tarila Marclint

Conflict drivers: environmental degradation and corruption in the Niger Delta region / Tarila Marclint Ebiede - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 139-151.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; petroleum industry; environmental degradation; corruption; conflict.

This paper examines the roles of environmental degradation and corruption in fuelling conflicts in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It argues that while environmental degradation caused by the oil industry limits the utilization of the environment by the Niger Delta people, corruption by public officials in the Niger Delta region robs the local people of the developmental benefits accruable from oil revenues. This has undermined economic and social development that has triggered violent expression of dissent in the Niger Delta. The paper concludes that current efforts at restoring peace may not be successful if they fail to address the twin issues of environmental degradation and corruption in the region. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

148 Egya, Sule E.

Art and outrage: a critical survey of recent Nigerian poetry in English / Sule E. Egya - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 49-67.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; writers; English language.

The decades between the 1980s and the 2000s have witnessed a substantial output in anglophone poetry in Nigerian literature. In 1988, the anthology "Voices from the fringe: an ANA anthology of new Nigerian poetry" edited by Harry Garuba introduced a crop of new Nigerian poets. Each of the poets featured was new in the sense that he/she had not previously published any collection. It was a period of military oppression in Nigeria. Some of the new poets have been writing, and have become considerably known on the Nigerian literary scene today. This essay maps out their artistic endeavours, the tradition from which

they emerge, the social context of their poetry, and their collective contribution to the discourse of nationhood in Nigeria during the struggles to unseat military despotism. The essay contends that although this "new" poetry is not fundamentally different from the poetry that emerged in the post-independence era in Nigeria, it has its peculiar features as an artistic response to a particular period of anomie. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Idowu, A.A.

Bad leadership: bane of sustainable development at local government in Nigeria / A.A. Idowu - In: *Journal of Local Government Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 1, p. 62-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; governance; local government; leadership; corruption.

This paper focuses on bad leadership as an impediment to sustainable development at the local government level in Nigeria. The Nigerian constitution provides for a third-tier of government designed to make basic amenities available to local people. Unfortunately, bad leadership, as manifested in corruption, indiscipline and immorality, and incompetence prevents local people from enjoying democracy's dividends. Credible electoral processes and respect for moral values, the rule of law and democratic principles among all Nigerians may effectively tackle bad leadership at the local government level. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

150 Idowu, A.A.

The 2007 elections in Nigeria : road to justice for the aggrieved parties / A.A. Idowu - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 24-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; elections; 2007; special courts; election law.

Following the Gubernatorial and State House of Assembly elections of April 14, 2007, in Nigeria, incidents of violence and political killings were widely reported due to the activities of both fraudulent contestants and the aggrieved parties who engaged in self-help by taking the law into their hands, because it was not possible for them to channel their grievances through courts of law where justice can be obtained. This paper is an appraisal of the various complaints and irregularities which trailed the 2007 elections in Nigeria coupled with the negative and violent reactions of the aggrieved individuals. It examines the provisions of the Constitution, electoral law, tribunals' practice directions and the nature of judicial institutions which can serve as a road to justice for the aggrieved parties. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Kifordu, Henry A.

Political elite and the vicissitudes of accountability in Nigeria / Henry A. Kifordu - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 287-309 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; political elite; responsibility.

This paper is concerned with the characteristic composition of the core political executive elite that limits political accountability as various changes occur in the political regime and economic sources of government revenue in post-colonial Nigeria. Accountability is an essential aspect of democratic governance vis-à-vis public order. As Nigeria ostensibly settles for democratic governance after myriad regime changes since independence, the paper takes issue with the characteristics of the core political executive elite that curtail political accountability. It argues that unlike advanced democracies where voters can at least identify and assign responsibilities for bad governance, voters in Nigeria are dually encumbered by elite excesses. Voters can neither assign nor act on assignments. An encumbered voter capacity weakens public accountability. Through social background and longitudinal analysis, the paper links the core political executive elite composition with restraints on political accountability. It reveals the common background characteristics with historically entrenched and exclusive interests of the elite type that impinge on accountability. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

152 Korang, Kwaku Larbi

Achebe's world : African literature at fifty / [contrib. Kwaku Larbi Korang ... et al.]. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2011. - XV, p. 1-104. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; novels; literary criticism; festschrifts (form).

This special issue of 'Research in African Literatures' is a tribute to Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe (born 1930). It features a cluster of essays on Achebe's earlier novels 'Things fall apart' (1958), 'No longer at ease' (1960), and 'Arrow of God' (1964). Various interpretations of Achebe's essentially tragic vision are included. For Kwaku Larbi Korang in his essay, 'Making a post-Eurocentric humanity', Achebe is a tragic realist in 'Things fall apart'. Writing about the same novel, Sofia Samatar depicts an Achebe whose tragic vision is tempered by a Benjaminian 'historical materialism'. Ato Quayson, in 'Self-writing and existential alienation in African literature' sees an existentialist expression of Achebe's tragic vision in 'Arrow of God'. In 'The paddle that speaks English: Africa, NGOs, and the archaeology of an unease', Tejumola Olaniyan examines how 'No longer at ease' intervenes in some of the defining conundrums of the postcolonial African condition: the vexed origins of a new kind of elite and its 'strange' tongue. Adeleke Adeeko compares 'Things fall apart' and 'Arrow of God' with Flora Nwapa's 'Efuru' (1966) and Wole Soyinka's 'Death and the king's horseman' (1975). Nicholas Brown analyses the politics of form in 'Arrow of God'. Finally, Susan Z. Andrade discusses the influence of 'Things fall apart' on Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's novels. [ASC Leiden abstract]

153 Nnaemeka, Obioma

Shaping our struggles : Nigerian women in history, culture and social change / ed. by Obioma Nnaemeka and Chima J. Korieh. - Trenton, NJ : Africa World Press, cop. 2011. - XXV, 294 p. : krt., tab. ; 22 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [269]-281. - Met index, noten.

ISBN 159221746X

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; women; gender roles; gender relations; social history.

A critical reconsideration of women's position in Nigeria, with one exception of women remigrated from Brazil, specifically that of Igbo, Yoruba and Ibibio women, discussed in an Introduction: Long journeys of impediments and triumphs (C.J. Korieh and O. Nnaemeka) and 13 essays in 3 sections. The first section: History, Politics and Society, contains essays on women in Nigerian history (A. Afigbo); the 1914 Ogidi women's market protest or "Ogidi Palaver" (Igbo; N. Achebe); women in peasant movements in colonial Eastern Nigeria (Igbo; C.J. Korieh); status of women in colonial southeastern Nigeria (Ibibio; V.I. Ekpo); gender relations in southeastern Nigeria c. 1650-1900 (Igbo; R.C. Njoku and T.A. Adams); and Brazilian women in Lagos, 1879-1882 (L.A. Lindsay). Part 2 is about Tradition, Culture and Politics and discusses women in precolonial Yorubaland (B. Adediran and O. Ogen); gender relations in Ibibio traditional organizations (I.F. Abaraonye); and the role of women in precolonial Igbomina (Yorùbá; F. Afolayan). Part 3 is entitled Displacement, Development and Empowerment and is composed of 4 essays examining gender ideologies and academic empowerment among the Yoruba (D.K. Flynn); perceptions of abortion among Ekiti Yoruba women (E.P. Renne); female migration, intercultural marriage and regional development (Ibibio women; J.O. Charles); and women in the aftermath of ethnic conflicts, examining the Egbirra-Bassa crisis 1986-2000 (I. Umaru and T.D. Lagi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

154 Oarhe, Osumah

The open sore of a nation : corruption complex and internal security in Nigeria / Osumah Oarhe and Iro Aghedo - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 127-147.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; human security; corruption.

The paradox of African statehood is a motif in a large body of literature by scholars and analysts in African studies. The weakness or outright dysfunctionality of several African public institutions is often employed as a 'deus ex machina' to explain almost every African woe. Contrary to this mainstream analytical approach, the present authors contend that institutional failure or weakness itself needs explanation. They attempt to provide some explanations for the growing ineffectiveness of the Nigerian internal security apparatuses by unraveling how being embedded in a corruption complex not only undermines the security system but also spawns a web of insecurity in the entire country, as evident in the

rampant cases of armed robbery, ransom kidnapping, ritual killing, assassination, ethnic militia, and sectarian violence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

155 Obadare, Ebenezer

Encountering the Nigerian State / ed. by Wale Adebawale and Ebenezer Obadare. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2010. - XIII, 269 p. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten. ISBN 0230622348

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; State; political economy; State-society relationship; festschrifts (form).

Eleven essays which query the analytical purchase the State and other fundamental political and sociological concepts have for non-Western society, specifically for Nigeria. The book was originally conceived as a festschrift for Professor Adigun Agbaje (University of Ibadan) on his fiftieth birthday. After an introduction by Ebenezer Obadare and Wale Adebawale, they tackle: Deconstructing "oluwale" (forgery): political economy and the margins of the State (Olawale Ismail); The spatial economy of abjection: the evacuation of Maroko slum in Nigeria (Sheriff Folarin); "Rotten English": excremental politics and literary witnessing (Sarah L. Lincoln); The perils of protest: State repression and student mobilization in Nigeria (Bukola Akintola); Vocalizing rage: deconstructing the language of anti-State forces (Azeez Olusola Olaniyan); The subaltern encounters the State: OPC (Oodua Peoples Congress)-State relations 1999-2003 (Omobolaji Olarinmoye); The State as undertaker: power and insurgent media in Nigeria (Ayo Olukotun); From corporatist power to abjection: labor and State control in Nigeria (Emmanuel Remi Aiyede); When the State kills: political assassination in Abacha's Nigeria (Isaac Olawale Albert); The Sharia challenge: revisiting the travails of the secular State (Rotimi Suberu); Koma: a glimpse of life at the edges of the State (Muhammad Kabir Isa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

156 Obiaya, Ikechukwu

Nollywood on the Internet: a preliminary analysis of an online Nigerian video-film audience / Ikechukwu Obiaya - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 321-338.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; cinema; popular culture; Internet; audiences.

The prolificacy of the Nigerian video-film industry, tagged Nollywood, has attracted wide attention and won the acclaim of a large cross-border audience. The success of the video-films is largely attributed to their nature as popular art, created by the people for the people. Popular art is noted for its openness to novelty, and the accessibility of the video technology has had an important role to play in the development of this industry. This same openness to technology can be applied to the audience of popular art, which, given its greater involvement in the performance, holds a key position in the promotion of such culture. The development of new information and communication technologies, especially

the Internet, has led to an increased participation of audiences in general. This has brought about new considerations in terms of audience research. This article takes a preliminary look at the online presence of the Nigerian video-film audience with the goal of determining whether the Internet has brought about any changes in this popular art audience. It concludes that the use of the Internet has not changed the characteristics of the popular art audience, but has enhanced them, giving this audience a greater visibility. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

157 Obuah, Emmanuel

Combating corruption in Nigeria: the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) / Emmanuel Obuah - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 17-44.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; corruption; commercial crimes; administrative agencies.

Corruption is a persistent cancerous phenomenon which bedevils Nigeria. Misappropriation, bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and money laundering by public officials have permeated the fabric of the society. The office seekers of major political parties top the list of unfit or corrupt officials. Elected officials in high echelons of power and public officers use their positions to engage in corrupt activities. It is estimated that corruption accounts for 20 percent of the GDP of Nigeria. For several years, Nigeria has been at the bottom of Transparency International's (TI) Corrupt Perception Index (CPI) ranking. In 2002, the Nigerian government created the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and financial crimes. This paper reviews the scope of corruption and the efforts by the Nigerian government to combat it by examining the various perspectives for understanding the causes of corruption. The study while recognizing the importance of the various perspectives, notes that both the rent-seeking and institutional theories offer deeper insights into the systemic nature of Nigerian corruption. Finally, the article examines the activities of the EFCC and notes that it faces serious challenges as the configurations of the Nigerian political landscape are uncertain. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

158 Ogunfolu, Olatokunbo

The impact of corruption on democracy and development in Nigeria / Olatokunbo Ogunfolu - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 379-394.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; election law; corruption; administrative agencies.

This paper analyses the impact of corruption on the electoral process in Nigeria and establishes that a flawed electoral process produces a distorted form of democracy. This has played itself out in half-finished contracts, or abandoned hospital, road, or portable water supply projects, and dilapidated schools. The paper further examines the impact of

corruption on the implementation of the Electoral Act, 2006, by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). The paper establishes the impact of corruption on the quality of life of 70 percent of the Nigerian people, who wallow in abject poverty amidst abundant oil revenues. The paper concludes that a strong and independent judiciary is a sine qua non in the establishment of equitable democracy and people-centred development in Nigeria. It concludes that the anti-corruption agencies and INEC must be independent of the executive in order to function properly and secure a fair electoral process that would ensure development. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Okene, O.V.C.

Bringing rights home : the status of international legal instruments in Nigerian domestic law / O.V.C. Okene and B.C. Eddie-Amadi - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 409-427.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; international law; international agreements; common law systems.

An examination of the status of the international legal framework in Nigerian domestic law, focusing on the various international human rights instruments and Nigeria's obligation to obey them, indicates that although Nigeria has ratified the relevant international conventions and instruments, these are not binding on Nigeria until they are specifically incorporated into Nigerian law by enabling domestic legislation. However, international conventions and instruments can be applied indirectly by the courts as an aid to interpretation. In addition, international instruments and conventions can also apply automatically where they have reached the point of recognition as part of customary international law. Overall, Nigeria should amend section 12 of the 1999 Constitution to allow all international legal instruments to take automatic effect in domestic law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Okunoye, Oyeniyi

Lanrewaju Adepaju and the making of modern Yoruba poetry / Oyeniyi Okunoye - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 175-203 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; Yoruba; biographies (form); poetry (form).

This essay deals with the Yoruba poet Lanrewaju Adepaju, whose work and ideas have been very influential in contemporary Yoruba poetry (Nigeria). Evaluating his contribution to modernizing 'ewi', an open poetic form that inhabits the interface between the oral and the written, the essay draws on biographical information, an extensive personal interview and relevant textual illustration. It correlates Adepaju's vision of poetry with the development of his creative consciousness and draws attention to aspects of his poetics and politically implicated poetry that deserve closer engagement. The article also offers a

translation of a sample poem by Adepoju, whose work has previously not been available in English. App., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

161 Okunoye, Oyeniyi

'Ewì', Yoruba modernity, and the public space / Oyeniyi Okunoye - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2010), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 43-64.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; poetry; Yoruba.

This paper clarifies the sense in which 'ewì', a genre of poetry that straddles written and oral media, constitutes a tradition among the Yoruba of Nigeria. It argues that 'ewì' exemplifies the dynamism of Yoruba popular culture in its openness, its innovative spirit, and its capacity to appropriate facilities that define the modern. It then demonstrates the sense in which 'ewì's tendency to integrate experimentation on the part of its practitioners is crucial to defining its character as an open form. The study pays particular attention to major milestones in the development of 'ewì' and the works of selected practitioners in theorizing the genre on its own terms. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

162 Olatunbosun, Adeniyi

Sharia law and the death penalty debate : emergence of conflict of laws / Adeniyi Olatunbosun - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 361-378.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; capital punishment; conflict of laws; legal pluralism; Islamic law.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is organizing a national debate on whether to abolish or uphold capital punishment in the country. But can Nigeria be an abolitionist country, considering the fact that, under sharia law, which is applied in some States, capital punishment does exist? Will this situation not bring conflicts within the Nigerian legal system? Has the time come for Nigerian society to abolish capital punishment? Will this situation aggravate or reduce the existing patterns and trends of violent crimes in the country? What will be the Constitutional implications of this dual system? How can these critical issues within the legal system be resolved? These are questions dealt with in this paper. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Olowu, 'Dejo

From defiance to engagement: an evaluation of Shell's approach to conflict resolution in the Niger Delta / 'Dejo Olowu - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 75-100.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; conflict resolution; oil companies.

In the course of the lengthy era of military rule in Nigeria, the Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd (Shell) enjoyed robust protection from the State, a scenario that largely left the unrelenting demands of the Niger Delta peoples unheeded. Over the last decade, however, Shell has gradually become responsive to the inevitable need of getting involved in State and non-State initiatives for finding sustainable peace in the Niger Delta region. At formal and informal levels, these initiatives are becoming evident although challenges remain. This essay proceeds from the premise that the Niger Delta conflict is not interminable. Extrapolating from the various efforts made by Shell towards resolving its conflicts with the peoples of the Niger Delta, this essay accentuates some of the missing links between top-down efforts and bottom-up initiatives in building sustainable peace in the region. Drawing from learned experiences of Shell's successes and failures as well as of Nigeria's power relations and institutional architecture, this essay contends that while compensatory gestures could play a major role in the resolution of conflicts, that approach alone cannot guarantee conflict resolution and reconciliation in the Niger Delta. The overarching outcome of this evaluation is an attempt at identifying the entry points of concerted conflict resolution strategies, with practical focus on the short, medium, and long-term attainment of peace. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

164 Orji, Nkwachukwu

Responses to election outcomes: the aftermath of 2007 elections in Nigeria and Kenya / Nkwachukwu Orji - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 436-461 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Nigeria; elections; political violence; 2007.

The aim of this article is to explain variations in losers' behaviour after the 2007 elections in Nigeria and Kenya. It analyses the conditions that made it possible for violent post-election protests to occur in Kenya and not in Nigeria. The main question the article addresses is why the losers in Nigeria chose to peacefully protest the 2007 election results while the losers in Kenya protested violently. The article is based on an analysis of documents, including published literature, official documents, and media reports. It argues that violent post-election protests occurred in Kenya, and not in Nigeria, because of the higher political salience of ethnicity, the stronger elite-mass linkage, and the winner-loser power parity in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

165 Taiwo, Elijah Adewale

Executive immunity under the Nigerian Constitution and its impact on the anti-corruption crusade / Elijah Adewale Taiwo - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 216-247.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; constitutions; 1999; legislation; corruption; impunity.

This article examines the executive immunity under section 308 of the 1999 Nigerian Constitution and its effect in perpetuating executive corruption in Nigeria. This immunity clause protects the President, the Vice-President, State governors and their deputies from civil and criminal prosecutions while they hold public office. The article contends that with the immunity clause, the fight against corruption in Nigeria might be difficult to pursue. The article also examines the constitutional power of impeachment/removal vested in the legislatures to determine whether this could serve as an effective panacea for executive corruption. It finds, however, that impeachment (though designed to check the executives in case of corruption and other constitutional breaches) has ultimately been politicized in Nigeria and thereby fails to achieve its constitutional purpose. The article finally advocates the removal of the immunity clause from the Constitution as the only visible way to have a transparent and accountable government in Nigeria. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

166 Uche, Chibuike

Indigenous banks in colonial Nigeria / by Chibuike Uche - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 467-487 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; banks; economic history; colonial period.

Nigeria was the only country among the pre-independence British African colonies that developed an indigenous banking system alongside the colonial banking system. The shortcomings of the foreign bank-controlled Nigerian financial system led to the emergence of these indigenous banks. The first indigenous bank in Nigeria was established in 1929, and by 1960, at least 27 local banks had been established, of which 21 had failed. This paper examines the socioeconomic conditions that led to the establishment of these banks, the banks' management, the various challenges they faced, and the survival strategies they adopted. Attention is also paid to the political support for these banks from the African-run regional governments. The paper shows that the absence of regulation provided fertile ground for some Africans with little knowledge of banking, who were sometimes unscrupulous, to establish banks. The consequence of this was that many banks were characterized by poor capitalization, management and staffing, as well as fraud. The advent of the 1952 Banking Ordinance helped ensure that many of the indigenous banks collapsed. Most of the indigenous banks that survived had government support. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

167 Yusha'u, Muhammad Jameel

Regional parallelism and the reporting of corruption in the Nigerian press / Muhammad Jameel Yusha'u - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 353-369 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; press; journalism; corruption; regionalism.

WEST AFRICA - NIGERIA

This article examines the reporting of corruption in the Nigerian press. The purpose is to explain the factors that influence the practice of journalism in Nigeria using the reporting of corruption as a yardstick. The article stems from in-depth interviews with Nigerian journalists in 2007 in which they were asked about the way they report corruption, and whether the regional divide in the country is apparent in reporting stories about corruption. Following the work of D.C. Hallin and P. Mancini (2004), the article suggests that what exists in Nigeria is regional parallelism, which implies a modification of Hallin and Mancini's framework of political parallelism. The findings suggest that regionalism is a key factor in Nigerian journalism. However, it is much more complex than the simple assumption of north-south dichotomy; rather, there are intra-regional factors in the nature of ownership in the Nigerian press. The following features are found to be associated with regional parallelism: it is determined by location, it is supported by the elite, it is promoted by political and business interests, it is made obvious by the economic imbalance in media ownership, it is surrounded by the complexities that characterize society, and it is not absolute. The article recommends that courses on corruption and the media should be introduced in Nigerian and other African universities teaching journalism and mass communications, so that future journalists will understand the challenges ahead. It also recommends that an independent commission for the protection of journalists in Africa should be established. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

SENEGAL

168 Blundo, Giorgio

Une administration à deux vitesses : projets de développement et construction de l'État au Sahel / Giorgio Blundo - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 427-452.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Senegal; development cooperation; forestry; public administration.

S'il existe une littérature relativement abondante au sujet des effets macro-politiques de l'aide publique au développement sur les États récipiendaires, rares sont les travaux qui ont exploré empiriquement les interactions entre projets et structures administratives locales. En prenant l'exemple des services forestiers du Niger et du Sénégal, l'auteur analyse les conséquences de la création d'"enclaves bureaucratiques fonctionnelles" branchées sur le système de l'aide, sur l'organisation interne et la culture professionnelle du corps des Eaux et Forêts. L'article montre comment l'anthropologie de l'État et l'anthropologie des dispositifs de développement peuvent s'irriguer mutuellement dans des terrains fortement structurés par les politiques de coopération internationale. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

169 Dahou, Tarik

Les modes passent, la communauté reste / Tarik Dahou - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 395-414.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Senegal; development studies; rural development; sustainable development; community participation.

On peut s'étonner de la longévité d'une approche communautaire ayant depuis longtemps montré ses limites, que ce soit au cours du cycle étatiste ou du cycle libéral, dans les projets productivistes ou de développement durable. L'auteur interroge les logiques internes au monde du développement qui imprime une marque communautaire aux sociétés sans doute pour faire porter ses logiques "topographiques" d'intervention. La simplification du réel par des catégories exogènes permettant le gouvernement des hommes, notamment à partir d'une notion telle que celle de communauté (vague et donc adaptable), ne traduit-elle pas une difficulté de l'univers du développement à s'affranchir des technologies de pouvoir de l'État moderne? L'auteur illustre la poursuite de cette approche communautariste pendant la libéralisation et ses impasses (incapacité à appréhender la mobilité des réseaux sociaux du fait d'une conception figée des communautés paysannes, qui s'avère un obstacle pour appuyer efficacement les stratégies productives) à partir d'une analyse de la gestion locale des systèmes irrigués au Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés., en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

170 Diop, Rosalie A.

Stratégie de survie et culture de jeunes dans les marchés urbains de Dakar : cas des adolescentes travailleuses (Sénégal) / Rosalie A. Diop - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 67-83.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; urban youth; girls; employment; marketplaces; informal sector.

Cette étude porte sur la vie quotidienne des adolescentes travailleuses dans les marchés urbains et péri-urbains de Dakar, capitale du Sénégal. Elle vise à approfondir la compréhension et la connaissance sur les stratégies de survie et la socialisation des jeunes dans les rues des villes sénégalaises et sur les logiques de celles-ci dans un contexte social spécifique. Le travail des adolescentes recouvre des activités hétérogènes conçues sous l'angle des stratégies de survie. Plusieurs facteurs socio-démographiques et éléments sociologiques expliquent l'insertion précoce des adolescentes dans les activités de production et dans le petit-commerce, en particulier. Les raisons, les motivations et les intérêts des adolescentes d'exercer ce travail sont pluriels mais une logique importante et rationnelle apparaît et réside dans leur contribution à la survie familiale. Dans ce cadre, il représente pour elles une quête positive de sens construite autour de la recherche d'une survie instrumentale, de la satisfaction des besoins personnels et de la conquête d'un nouvel espace de réalisation. Les stratégies développées participent à la construction

progressive de leur identité et permettent une reconnaissance sociale. Ces activités leur permettent aussi de se construire en tant qu'actrices et d'augmenter leur zone d'autonomie et de liberté. Cela exerce une influence positive sur la transformation de leur statut et sur la place qu'elles occupent dans la société. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

171 Dumas, Christelle

Educational achievement and socio-economic background : causality and mechanisms in Senegal / Christelle Dumas and Sylvie Lambert - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 1-26 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; academic achievement; education; parents; household income; social conditions.

This paper addresses the question of intergenerational schooling mobility in Senegal. It uses a survey conducted in 2003 that provides instruments to deal with the endogeneity of parent's education. In Senegal, school supply has been increasing a lot over the last decades, individuals who are now adults had different exposure to the schooling system, depending on where they lived when they were young and on their birth cohort. Hence, a first set of instruments describes the infrastructures available in the environment in which parents lived when they were 10 years old. Moreover, variation in education demand for a child is also driven by his/her position among his/her siblings, since older children tend to be less educated in West Africa. Being the first born is random but implies different educational outcomes than other birth ranks. Hence, the second set of instruments describes whether the parents were the first born among their same sex siblings. The estimated effect of father's education is more than double when its endogeneity is accounted for. Unexpectedly, mother's education comes out as a lesser determinant. The paper then focuses on the understanding of the channels through which parental education affects children's schooling. It presents the results pointing at the importance of the direct impact of parental education relative to the effect passing through wealth or household activity choices. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

172 Guèye, Marame

'Woyyi céet': Senegalese women's oral discourses on marriage and womanhood / Marame Guèye - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2010), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 65-86.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; women; Wolof; songs; marriage rites.

In the area of African oral literature, the voices of women continue to be muted. The image of the oral artist is often masculinized, and in the Sahel region especially, female verbal artists continue to be undermined. This essay intends to centralize the feminine voice in oral performance by exploring texts composed and performed by women for women. Its

aim is to look at marriage songs in Senegal as literary sites that allow Wolof women to negotiate voice and power. Within that framework, women, such as griottes who are considered illiterate, can be seen as having theorized about gender for a long time. Yet their voices have been arbitrarily subsumed by the so-called intellectuals whose discourses are privileged because they are written. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

173 Lindo, Karen

Ousmane Sembene's hall of men: (en)gendering everyday heroism / Karen Lindo - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2010), vol. 41, no. 4, p. 109-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; cinema; gender roles.

'Faat Kiné' (2000) and 'Moolaade' (2004) have together generated remarkable critical attention with regard to the place of women in Senegalese filmmaker Ousmane Sembene's filmography. While numerous film critics and theorists see Sembene as a veritable torchbearer for African feminism, they have not sufficiently attended to the role men play in these final films. In order to contribute a more comprehensive feminist interpretation of these films, in this article the author exposes the complex web of power relations in which women's issues are embedded and show how the patriarchal grip risks thwarting plural expressions of both femininity and masculinity. She further demonstrates how female characters and their issues in 'Faat Kiné' and 'Moolaade' enable Sembene to unveil male characters that lay claim to novel paradigms of masculinities, no longer shackled to the colonial narrative of the past but rather anchored in the practice of their material experience of the everyday. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Niane, Boubacar

Experts vs. chercheurs dans la fabrication et la circulation des savoirs et sens sociopolitiques au Sénégal / Boubacar Niane - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 549-562.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; experts; social scientists; social research; values; research methods.

Par l'intercession de segments transnationaux, des savoirs, des sens ainsi que des approches sur le développement socioéconomique et politique sont proposés pour comprendre la situation du Sénégal. Avec le désengagement de l'État, et le règne de l'immédiateté, de nouveaux acteurs, en particulier les experts et/ou la société civile, sont présentés comme les plus aptes à contribuer à l'émergence d'une démocratie citoyenne, d'un développement socioéconomique durable. La présente contribution tente de décrypter les divers processus et médiations par lesquels advient cette promotion/émergence qui semble illustrer un processus de dessaisissement des spécialistes des sciences sociales, ou plutôt leur relégation au rang d'agents d'amplification, de vulgarisation et/ou de

célébration (sanctuarisation) de nouveaux savoirs et acteurs. Autrement dit, les objets d'étude et d'analyse des chercheurs, en sciences sociales notamment, leur seraient peu ou prou imposés par des médiations et médiateurs "trans-nationalisés", homogénéisés. Et, par-delà cet "encadrement", ne se dessine-t-il pas, in fine, un processus de redéfinition de l'État, en particulier de la notion de service public? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

175 Tissières, Hélène

Biennale de Dakar 2010 : "In" et "Off" entre dénonciation et envolée / Hélène Tissières - In: *Éthiopes*: (2011), no. 86, p. 215-235 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; visual arts; exhibitions; 2010.

L'auteur rend compte de la Biennale d'art africain contemporain de Dakar de 2010 qui a eu lieu du 7 mai au 7 juin 2010. Cette manifestation comprenait un volet "In", dont il est question ici, et un volet "Off". Le "In", intitulé "Perspective, Rétrospective", organisé par un comité sélectionné pour cette Biennale, s'est tenu dans les deux bâtiments du Musée Théodore Monot d'Art Africain. La partie "Rétrospective", qui regroupait les neuf artistes ayant obtenu le Grand Prix Léopold Sédar Senghor depuis la naissance de la Biennale de Dakar (1992), occupait le premier bâtiment et dialoguait avec le deuxième site qui abritait la section "Perspective" et qui rassemblait vingt-six "jeunes" artistes. Le présent article traite du "In", d'une sélection de travaux que l'auteur estime particulièrement réussis, ainsi que de ceux qui se cherchent encore, mais montrent un potentiel. Parmi les préoccupations similaires soulevées dans le "In" et le "Off", on trouve l'immigration, les drames humanitaires et écologiques, la violence, soulignant l'importance de maintenir une clairvoyance, de ne pas perdre espoir, insistant sur l'impact de l'image, mais aussi de son pouvoir néfaste. Des photographies reproduisent quelques exemples de peintures, d'installation et de photos. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

176 Vidal, Laurent

Sida et tuberculose : la double peine ? : institutions, professionnels et sociétés face à la coinfection au Cameroun et au Sénégal / Laurent Vidal et Christopher Kuaban (dir.). - Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia Bruylant, 2011. - 378 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection "Espace Afrique" ; 9) - Bibliogr.; p.[341]-363. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782806100146

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Senegal; AIDS; tuberculosis; sexually transmitted diseases; medical history; health personnel; health policy.

Les organisations internationales recommandent que le sida et la tuberculose soient pris en charge simultanément. Pour comprendre les enjeux de cette lutte contre la maladie, des chercheurs en sciences sociales examinent le quotidien du travail des soignants et de

l'organisation du système dans deux pays africains, le Cameroun et le Sénégal. En associant regard sur l'histoire de la tuberculose et des maladies vénériennes, et souci du présent, s'observent des permanences (autour des questions d'observance des traitements, de gratuité, de décentralisation) et des situations inédites (les nouvelles tâches des soignants, les liens entre le centre et la périphérie). À la souffrance des malades à la fois tuberculeux et porteurs du VIH s'ajoutent les difficultés des professionnels et du système de santé pour faire face à la coinfection: comment surmontent-ils tous cette double peine? Auteurs: Marielle Aulagnier, Maymouna ba, Fatoumata Camara, Fatoumata Hane, Alioum Idrissou, Anne Juillet, Christopher Kuaban, Sandrine Loubière, Josiane Mballa, Mor Ndao, Jean-Baptiste Nzogue, Antoine Socpa, Laurent Vidal. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

SIERRA LEONE

177 Cubitt, P. Christine

Employment in Sierra Leone : what happened to post-conflict job creation? / P. Christine Cubitt - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 2-14 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; employment creation; economic policy.

This briefing paper addresses the issue of post-conflict job creation in Sierra Leone by focusing on the post-war interventions for reform that were expected to produce economic opportunities. It provides an overview of the challenges facing the national government and its international partners in generating growth for job creation, and explains the outcome of the post-conflict reforms on employment. The argument is made that the current orthodoxy of liberalization lacks the credentials to address the issue of unemployment in the local context. The policies for intervention appear to have made little impact on formal job creation for the majority of citizens, yet this was a key objective in the post-war reconstruction. This situation is of concern because building long-term peace and the continued legitimacy of government rest predominantly on the production of tangible dividends for a waiting population; a population which previously experienced economic exclusion of mass proportions and indescribable hardship during the conflict years, and which expected change when peace eventually came. Notes, ref., sum. (p. V). [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

GENERAL

178 Mbouombouo Ndam, Joseph

La microfinance à la croisée des chemins : synthèse des travaux de la 1ère édition des rencontres internationales de microfinance (RIM 2007) Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 14 au 16 novembre 2007 / sous la dir. de Joseph Mbouombouo Ndam. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 291 p. : fig., foto's, tab. ; 24 cm. - (Études africaines) - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 2296551289

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Chad; Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; finance; small enterprises; Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale; conference papers (form); 2007.

Le présent ouvrage rassemble les textes (en français et en anglais) des contributions apportées à la première édition des Rencontres internationales de microfinance (RIM) tenue à Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 14 au 16 novembre 2007. Ces textes traitent de nombreux aspects de la microfinance, des établissements financiers et de leurs activités, ainsi que du blanchiment des capitaux. Ils sont regroupés en six parties, qui sont intitulées: 1) Quelle microfinance pour quel public?; 2) Appuis et supervision de la microfinance; 3) Microfinance et financement des petites et moyennes entreprises et du secteur rural; 4) La place de la microfinance dans le système financier de la CEMAC; 5) Les grands défis de la microfinance - avec des études de cas sur la micro-finance au Cameroun, au Tchad, au Gabon, en République démocratique du Congo -; 6) Les grands défis de la microfinance. Auteurs: Cyrille Djina Assantelock, Emmanuel R. Ayongwa, Clément Bamo, Thierry Kissy Bouddhou, Dingamyo Djininga, S. Elango, Alphonse Essomba, Josée Feudjio, Alpha Fund, Daniel Gbetnkom, Hamadou, Venance Lengwe Bi Kaumba, David Kengne, Simplot Kwenda, Ferdinand Meng, Joseph Mbouombouo Ndam, Thérèse Moulende-Fouda, John Begheni Ndeh, Alvine Nguimzang, Philip Nkwetta Nyiehtewang, Kakmo Pideu, Robert Tangakou Soh, Denis Tchandjou, Simon Yon Tjega, Pierre Yenne. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

ANGOLA

179 Arrington, Andrea L.

Making sense of Martha: single women and mission work / Andrea L. Arrington - In: Social Sciences and Missions: (2010), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 276-300.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; missions; single women; white women.

Although there is a large, sophisticated literature on gender and mission work, single women still remain on the periphery of those studies. Through the case of Martha L. Moors,

a single American missionary working in Portuguese West Africa (Angola today) in the 1920s, this study offers an examination of how the two identities of 'single woman' and 'missionary' affected mission culture and work. Single women occupied a tenuous position, as they were often called upon to instruct non-Christian women on the principles of Christian marriage and motherhood. Moors' writings allow for an intimate consideration of how single women fit into mission culture and their reflections of how they served the missions. Single women had to support the missions in ways that exemplified Christian femininity while lacking the validity of being wives and mothers. Notes, ref., sum in English and French. [Journal abstract]

180 Kananoja, Kalle

Healers, idolaters, and good Christians : a case study of creolization and popular religion in mid-eighteenth century Angola / by Kalle Kananoja - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 443-465.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; syncretism; Christianity; African religions; 1700-1799.

On November 14, 1750, João Pereira da Cunha, a former captain-major of Ambaca, located in the Portuguese colony of Angola, was imprisoned in Lisbon, on the orders of the King after charges against him had been presented to the Inquisition. He was accused of witchcraft and idolatry, a heavy charge for a man who was an esteemed military commander in Angola and a member of the Order of Christ. Catarina Juliana, an African woman from Angola and Cunha's concubine, was also captured on the same charges. The trials that followed their arrival in Lisbon offer a wealth of information on mid-18th-century Angolese religious life and the extent of creolization. This paper shows that neither Christianity nor indigenous African religious beliefs were a dominant aspect of an individual's religious identity in this period in Angola. Both were equally viable and led to syncretic religious practices among Central Africans. The inquisitors examined these practices in depth. Although they found that João Pereira da Cunha and Catarina Juliana had relied on African healers, they also found ample evidence of their Catholic devotion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

181 Arditi, Claude

Les politiques de développement rural et l'anthropologie en Afrique subsaharienne : brève histoire des politiques de développement du milieu rural: présence des disciplines dures et absence de l'anthropologie / Claude Arditi - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 453-472.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; rural development; agricultural projects; anthropology; rice.

Le présent article traite de la place de l'anthropologie dans les politiques de développement rural en Afrique subsaharienne de la période coloniale à nos jours. L'accent est mis sur le rôle très secondaire joué par les anthropologues, y compris quand ils travaillaient pour le gouvernement colonial, dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques visant à développer l'agriculture et l'élevage. On montre comment et pourquoi depuis la période coloniale les pratiques agricoles (méthodes culturales, instruments aratoires, etc.) et pastorales (pratiques d'élevage vues comme "ostentatoires") ont été mal comprises et ont fait l'objet de jugements dévalorisants. La lente émergence d'une anthropologie du développement se donnant pour tâche d'envisager simultanément développeurs et développés est ensuite analysée en France et dans le monde anglo-saxon. L'auteur par une étude de cas intitulée "La riziculture irriguée dans le nord du Cameroun ou comment faire le bonheur de l'autre malgré lui" fait ensuite part de son expérience personnelle en mettant l'accent sur les malentendus improductifs entre les anthropologues et les développeurs. Une conclusion, se voulant résolument optimiste, envisage de nouvelles possibilités de collaboration entre sciences humaines et disciplines "dures". Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

182 Argenti, Nicolas

Things of the ground: children's medicine, motherhood and memory in the Cameroon Grassfields / Nicolas Argenti - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 269-294 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Oku polity; rites of passage; children; mothers; memory.

Soon after birth, infants in the Cameroon Grassfields chiefdom of Oku are submitted by their parents to rites known generically as 'children's medicine'. Ostensibly performed to protect infants from harm and illness, the rites are in fact fraught with tension: they embrace contradictory perspectives regarding the social role of the mother and belie the normative ideal extolling her as a figure of nurture and protection. The article argues that, beyond their overt purpose and symbolism as rites of passage, the rites evoke collective memories of child abductions and contemporary anxieties regarding the anticipated departure of older children and adolescents into foster care or migrant labour. Going beyond a classic tripartite model, the article takes a long-term view that sees life-crisis rituals as a form of collective memory that bears witness to social tensions that cannot be resolved - in this case the contradictions inherent within the hallowed image of the mother and the compromised nature of parental love. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

183 Bruijn, Mirjam de

Mobile interconnections: reinterpreting distance, relating and difference in the Cameroonian Grassfields / Mirjam de Bruijn, Francis Nyamnjoh, Tseghama Angwafo - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 267-285.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; mobile telephone; social relations; mobility.

Communities in the western Cameroonian Grassfields have always been mobile and migratory and this has been facilitated over the years by innovations in information and communication technologies (ICT). Since 2003, rural areas have become gradually more linked to mobile phone networks and the costs of telephony have decreased. The phone is increasingly accessible, but what does this new accessibility to information and communication technology mean for the mobile communities of this region? Who has access to mobile communication and who does not? What are the changes people refer to when they reflect on their phone use? Are substantial changes taking place in social relating and local notions of time and space? This article explores the appropriation of the phone by different social groups related to age and status in rural and urban settings. It draws on interviews and qualitative observations gathered during fieldwork conducted between 2006 and 2009. The directions of social change linked to the mobile phone show a wide variety of forms of social relating. Of particular significance is the creativity brought to bear in social relations by those with and without mobile phones, which is making power relations simultaneously hierarchical and horizontal, concentrated and diffused, in ways that challenge conventional theories of social sciences and differentiation in structural terms. Similarly, the populations of the Grassfields can simultaneously shape as well as be shaped by the mobile phone, and can recognize and capitalize on its possibilities while being critical of its inconveniences. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

184 Dicklitch, Susan

The Southern Cameroons and minority rights in Cameroon / Susan Dicklitch - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 49-62 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; separatism; minority groups; human rights; English language.

Advocating for Anglophone secession in a predominantly Francophone country, the Southern Cameroons National Council (SCNC) purports to address Anglophone marginalization. The Cameroonian regime, however, views them as terrorists. What is the likelihood of a peaceful secession or resolution of Anglophone grievances? This article examines the role of the SCNC in the struggle for minority rights in Cameroon, in the context of a failed democratic State. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Feze, Yves-Abel

La réception endogène des écrivains camerounais de la diaspora ou les limites du champ littéraire national / Yves-Abel Feze - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 86, p. 35-46.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; literature; writers; French language; centre and periphery.

Les écrivains camerounais de la diaspora (qui sont publiés en France ou au Canada) disposent d'atouts que n'ont pas les écrivains "endogènes". La présente étude analyse la réception des écrivains camerounais de langue française à l'intérieur des frontières de leur pays. Au Cameroun lui-même, la baisse du pouvoir d'achat, l'absence d'espaces littéraires socialement marqués (salons, cafés littéraires, festivals) forment des obstacles à la légitimation et la lecture des ouvrages d'auteurs de la "diaspora" dont les lecteurs sont en fait occidentaux. Pour ce qui est de l'enseignement des classes de littérature des collèges et lycées, un seul romancier est présent, sans pour autant représenter les variétés d'études diasporiques: Gaston-Paul Effa avec "Mâ" et "Cheval noir". Un faible pourcentage d'élèves de classes littéraires ont réellement lu Calixthe Beyala, et un tout petit nombre a entendu parler de Simon Njami avec "African gigolo", "Une Blanche dans le noir". Né à Lausanne (1989) en Suisse, ayant élu domicile à Paris, ce dernier est d'ailleurs un exemple d'écrivain cosmopolite qui illustre le processus d'expatriation de la littérature. Fortement influencé par le centralisme parisien, le champ littéraire camerounais est atomisé. Les œuvres des écrivains de l'extérieur ne circulent quasiment pas à l'intérieur des frontières du pays. Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

186 Lyonga, Nalova

Socrates in Cameroon : the life and works of Bernard Nsokika Fonlon / ed. by Nalova Lyonga. - Bamenda : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, cop. 2010. - XVI, 173 p. : foto's. ; 21 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9956578088

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; academics; clergy; politicians; biobibliographies (form).

Bernard Fonlon, a Cameroonian scholar and Roman Catholic priest, was born on 24 November, 1924, among the Kumbo people, in the mountainous area of Cameroon. His life history ran parallel to the early history of the young nation of Cameroon. He was awarded a doctorate by the National University of Ireland. One of his services was to produce the English version of the Cameroonian national anthem. The Introduction: Bernard Fonlon's legacy is by Nalova Lyonga and the articles are: The formative years of Dr Bernard Nsokika Fonlon, 1924-1961 (Daniel Noni Lantum); The philosophical and spiritual dimensions of the life of Professor Bernard Fonlon (Archbishop Paul Verdzekov); Reflections on the educational writings of Bernard Fonlon (Leke I. Tambo); Bernard N. Fonlon and the Black diaspora (Edward O. Ako); Bernard Fonlon and Ireland (Loreto Todd); Dr Bernard Fonlon and Nso tradition (Shey Philip Nsai, Faay Daniel Noni Lantum); Socrates in Cameroon: an

interview with Dr Bernard Fonlon (Richard Bjornson); Presentation of the KNDP (Kamerun National Democratic Party) Memorandum of 1st August 1964 (Bernard Fonlon); Hommage au Docteur Fonlon (Jean Dejeux); Tribute to Doctor Fonlon (Ethna Byrne Costigan); Avis concernant Docteur Fonlon (written in support of his appointment as Professor and head of the Department of African Literature at the University of Cameroon by William McCausland Stewart); Professor Bernard Fonlon, magister magnus Fere Caelestis: a citation of respect (Keven Mbayu); and Relections in the churchyard of Kumbo Cathedral, 8 a.m. February 27, 1988 (Victor Anomah Ngu). [ASC Leiden abstract]

187 Tsofack, Jean-Benoît

Langues et discours en contextes urbains au Cameroun : (dé)constructions - complexités / Jean-Benoît Tsofack et Valentin Feussi (éds.). - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 238 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Espaces discursifs, ISSN 1623-8877) - In French with one contribution in English. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2296139760

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; multilingualism; urban society; language usage; codeswitching; sociolinguistics; novels; French language; English language.

Les contributions dans cet ouvrage se penchent sur des pratiques plurilingues ou interculturelles de locuteurs. Dans une logique pluridisciplinaire (linguistique, sociolinguistique, littéraire), elles présentent les bases de ce que serait une urbanité langagière au Cameroun. Titres des contributions: Un regard interculturel sur la recherche sociolinguistique camerounaise (Philippe Blanchet) (Préface) - L'urbanité (langagière) en questions: penser "autrement" la recherche sociolinguistique camerounaise? (Valentin Feussi et Jean-Benoît Tsofack) (Introduction) - Quantitatif et/ou relationnel? "presque"... de (la) politesse (Valentin Feussi) - "C'est 'nyanga' mal!" Qualifier et intensifier pour complimenter en contexte multilingue (Bernard Mulo Farenkia) - Enjeux sociodiscursifs de la corruption au Cameroun (J.J. Rousseau Tandia Mouafou) - Dynamique socio-langagière à Yaoundé: quelques observations de la culture de l'écrit (Venant Eloundou Eloundou) - Cameroon English speaker's attitudes and prestige (Eric A. Anchimbe) - Quelques traits de fonctionnalisation du camfranglais (Adeline Simo-Souop) - Langues de moindre diffusion et transmission intergénérationnelle en milieu plurilingue: enjeux et limites (Gabriel Mba) - Des pratiques urbaines "ruralisées" en contexte camerounais: appropriation ou intégration spatiale? (Paule-Mireille Ngo Mbai) - L'écriture romanesque et les pistes de l'éducation interculturelle: prospection dans "Moi Taximan" de Gabriel Kuitche Fonkou (Albert Étienne Temkeng) - Déterritorialisation et reterritorialisation du français dans le roman camerounais: l'exemple de "L'homme qui m'offrait le ciel" de Calixthe Beyala et "Je vois du soleil dans tes yeux" de Nathalie Etoke (Flora Amabiamina) - Traces sociolinguistiques de la mémoire d'une ville camerounaise (Jean-Benoît Tsofack) - Mezoe ou la ville comme lieu de l'inter-dire (Auguste Moussirou-Mouyama) (Post-face). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Vidal, Laurent

Sida et tuberculose : la double peine ? : institutions, professionnels et sociétés face à la coinfection au Cameroun et au Sénégal / Laurent Vidal et Christopher Kuaban (dir.). - Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia Bruylant, 2011. - 378 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Collection "Espace Afrique" ; 9) - Bibliogr.; p.[341]-363. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782806100146

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Senegal; AIDS; tuberculosis; sexually transmitted diseases; medical history; health personnel; health policy.

Les organisations internationales recommandent que le sida et la tuberculose soient pris en charge simultanément. Pour comprendre les enjeux de cette lutte contre la maladie, des chercheurs en sciences sociales examinent le quotidien du travail des soignants et de l'organisation du système dans deux pays africains, le Cameroun et le Sénégal. En associant regard sur l'histoire de la tuberculose et des maladies vénériennes, et souci du présent, s'observent des permanences (autour des questions d'observance des traitements, de gratuité, de décentralisation) et des situations inédites (les nouvelles tâches des soignants, les liens entre le centre et la périphérie). À la souffrance des malades à la fois tuberculeux et porteurs du VIH s'ajoutent les difficultés des professionnels et du système de santé pour faire face à la coinfection: comment surmontent-ils tous cette double peine? Auteurs: Marielle Aulagnier, Maymouna ba, Fatoumata Camara, Fatoumata Hane, Alioum Idrissou, Anne Juillet, Christopher Kuaban, Sandrine Loubière, Josiane Mballa, Mor Ndao, Jean-Baptiste Nzogue, Antoine Socpa, Laurent Vidal. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

189 Feichtinger, Walter

[EUFOR Tchad/RCA : revisited] / Walter Feichtinger, Gerald Hainzl (eds.). - Wien : Republik Österreich, Bundesminister für Landesverteidigung und Sport, BMLVS, 2011. - 190 p. : ill - Titelpagina ontbreekt..

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; Chad; peacekeeping operations; European Union; conference papers (form); 2009.

In October 2009, the Institute for Peace Support and Conflict Management at the Austrian National Defence Academy in Vienna convened a workshop on 'EUFOR Tchad/RCA revisited' in order to analyse the crisis management in the border region of Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic. This book, which resulted from the workshop, aims to cover the issue in question from different perspectives. The guiding questions were the mandate and how it was implemented and the impact of the mission on the region. EUFOR

Tchad/RCA, or European Union Force Chad/CAR, was the first autonomous military operation of the EU, authorized in late 2007. Contributions: EUFOR Tchad/RCA revisited - a synopsis (Gerald Hainzl and Walter Feichtinger); An assessment of EUFOR Chad/CAR (Roland Marchal); EUFOR Chad/CAR: a regional solution for a regional problem? (David Lanz); State-internal actors in the armed conflict in Chad (Günter Pamminger); Investigation of the economic growth and development in the Republic of Chad (Markus Maruszczak); EUFOR Chad/RCA revisited: economic effects of the operation (Norbert Feldhofer); The economic effects of EUFOR Tchad/RCA on the local economy of eastern Chad (Lorenz M. Strolz); From EUFOR to MINURCAT force (United Nations Mission in CAR/Chad) : a MINURCAT force headquarters perspective (Gerald Aherne); Security of humanitarian organizations (Ute Kollies and Sophie Reck). The annex contains UN Security Council Resolution 1778 (2007). [ASC Leiden abstract]

CHAD

190 Feichtinger, Walter

[EUFOR Tchad/RCA : revisited] / Walter Feichtinger, Gerald Hainzl (eds.). - Wien : Republik Österreich, Bundesminister für Landesverteidigung und Sport, BMLVS, 2011. - 190 p. : ill - Titelpagina ontbreekt..

ASC Subject Headings: Central African Republic; Chad; peacekeeping operations; European Union; conference papers (form); 2009.

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191 Lavigne Delville, Philippe

Pour une anthropologie symétrique entre "développeurs" et "développés" / Philippe Lavigne Delville - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 491-509.

ASC Subject Headings: Chad; Mauritania; development projects; evaluation; anthropology; sociology of development.

Lorsqu'ils analysent les projets de développement, certains anthropologues refusent d'étudier de façon symétrique les "développeurs" et les "développés", avec la même démarche compréhensive, wébérienne, qu'ils revendiquent pourtant légitimement pour les populations qu'ils étudient habituellement. À partir de l'analyse anthropologique de deux cas de projets de développement (l'un, l'échec d'un projet d'électrification rurale en Mauritanie et l'autre un projet d'épargne-crédit mis en œuvre par une ONG au Tchad), ce texte montre qu'une telle attitude induit des problèmes méthodologiques et des interprétations discutables. Plus largement, l'anthropologie française du développement tend à négliger des parts importantes de ce qui constitue l'intervention de développement (les configurations institutionnelles, la réflexivité des agents de développement, les projets comme dispositifs sociotechniques, etc.) et dont la prise en compte éclaire de nouvelles facettes des projets de développement et des rapports entre "développeurs" et "développés". Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

192 Martin, Phyllis M.

Complexity in the missionary experience : the Franciscan missionaries of Mary in Upper Congo / Phyllis M. Martin - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2010), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 228-253 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); missions; women; colonialism; exhibitions; colonial period.

The contradictions that permeated the missionary experience can be lost through the use of words such as "encounter" and "civilizing". This study seeks to illustrate the complementary and competing forces that impinged on the work of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary sisters in Upper Congo (nowadays Congo- Brazzaville). It emphasizes their commitment to social action and evangelism through work, their interaction with local women and local knowledge, the particular colonial rule they witnessed, and the imperial simplification of complexity at the 1931 Paris 'Exposition coloniale internationale'. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

193 Ansoms, An

Natural resources and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region of Africa : a political economy perspective / ed. by An Ansoms, Stefaan Marysse. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. - XXV, 265 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0230290256

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; land tenure; livelihoods; mining.

The Great Lakes Region of Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda) is now emerging from a period of turmoil caused by domestic and external factors. Traditional coping strategies succumbed to the harsh realities of war but with the signing of the Sun City peace agreements in 2003, the struggles officially ended and a period of fairly constantly challenged reconstruction began. The first part of this book, Land relations and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region, contains 7 essays by An Ansoms, Klara Claessens, Innocent Utshudi Ona (South Kivu), Joost van Puijenbroek (Ituri), Inge Wagemakers, Oracle Makangu Diki (Kinshasa), Dominik Kohlhagen (Burundi) and Margot Leegwater (Rwanda), which deal with challenges arising from land relations and local livelihoods. The three major areas of contention are: competition for land caused by demographic pressure, natural resource degradation and growing commercial demand; discussions about land rights in societies recently subjected to considerable violence leading to social disruption and population displacements; an agricultural sector constantly faced with large-scale investors wanting to acquire land for commercial exploitation. The second part of the book, Mineral resources and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region, has 5 essays by Sara Geenen (South Kivu), Dan Fahey (Kilo Belt), Jeroen Cuvelier (Katanga) and Stefaan Marysse, which discuss the ambiguities in the relationship between mining and development, specifically in the DRC. The current situation there supports the hypothesis that mineral resources are a curse, leading to conflict/war. Nevertheless, there has been some improvement, suggesting theoretically that they can provide wealth and income beyond that garnered by warlords and international commercial interests. [ASC Leiden abstract]

194 Baregu, Mwesiga

Understanding obstacles to peace : actors, interests, and strategies in Africa's Great Lakes region / ed. Mwesiga Baregu. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2011. - XXVIII, 353 p - Includes bibliographical references (p. 330-347) and index.

ISBN 9789970250363

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Kenya; Sudan; Zanzibar; conflict resolution; political conflicts; civil wars.

This volume presents the results of a research project on conflict in the Great Lakes region which arose from dissatisfaction with existing conflict analysis frameworks which dwelt mainly on root causes of conflicts and did not provide adequate explanations for the prolongation of conflicts in the Great Lakes region without focusing on agency. The volume contains chapters on Burundi (Charles Berahino), Democratic Republic of Congo (Roger Kibasomba & Thadee Barega Lombe), northern Kenya (Hussein A. Mahmoud), Sudan (Alfred Sebit Lokuji), Zanzibar (Mohammed A. Bakari), and northern Uganda (Paul Omach). In all the chapters, the authors reflect on how they conducted their research, analysed the data, arrived at conclusions and made recommendations on how to address obstacles to peace in their respective cases. A concluding chapter by Mwesiga Baregu summarizes the findings and offers recommendations for conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

195 Carbone, Carlo

Afrique et Occident : mémoires et identités dans la région des grands lacs / sous la dir. de Carlo Carbone et Rosario Giordano. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 168 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Région des Grands Lacs africains, passé et présent) - Met noten.

ISBN 2296129854

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; East Africa; history; colonialism; memory; identity; Swahili language; novels; conference papers (form); 2009.

Les contributions rassemblées dans ce volume résultent d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à l'université de Calabre (Italie) en mai 2009, et centré principalement autour de l'histoire de la région des grands lacs à l'époque moderne. Titres des contributions: Représenter l'Afrique et les Africains: la place de l'autoreprésentation (Bogumil Jewsiewicki) - Colonialisme, racisme, mémoire autour des grands lacs (Carlo Carbonne) - Langue, mémoire et styles de vie (Élisabeth Mudimbe-Boyi) - Mémoire et identité dans la littérature postcoloniale africaine en langue swahili (Flavia Aiello Traore) - Le personnage du sous-chef au Burundi: vecteur de la modernité coloniale ou agent de l'exploitation économique? (Joseph Gahama) - Le passé colonial et postcolonial dans les débats du projet "Mémoires de Lubumbashi". Archives publiques et mémoire coloniale: le cas belgo-congolais (Rosario Giordano) - La première crise congolaise: histoire, mémoire et identité (Maria Stella Rognoni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

196 Cook, Christopher R.

American policymaking in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 1996-1999: the anti-Kabila bias and the crushing neutrality of the Lusaka Accords / Christopher R. Cook - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 393-417.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; Uganda; United States; foreign policy; 1990-1999.

This article examines the development of American policy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the period 1996-1999. Why did the US become involved in the DRC? What role did the US have in supporting the goals of Rwanda and Uganda at the expense of Congolese sovereignty? The article first examines the Congolese conflict in the context of the Clinton administration policies towards Africa in the 1990s. Then it breaks down American policymaking toward the DRC into three parts: at the end of the Mobutu regime, during the interregnum period under Laurent Kabila (1997-1998), and during the Second Congo War until the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement of July 1999. The author argues that Washington's policy was based on how it framed the conflict: it chose to see it through the prism of Rwandan and Ugandan security needs, favouring the narrative of genocide instead of contemplating a war of "partition and plunder". This may not be surprising because Washington often privileges a Westphalian approach to security and ignores the role of economic sub-State actors. However, by doing so the US exhibited a "crushing neutrality" towards Laurent Kabila. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

197 Cuvelier, Jeroen

The complexity of resource governance in a context of State fragility: the case of eastern DRC / Jeroen Cuvelier (ed.). - London [etc.] : International Alert [etc.], 2010. - 76 p.

ISBN 9781906677732

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; natural resource management; mineral resources; gold mining; mining; political economy; State collapse; international trade.

This research report analyses the trading networks within the mining sector and their links to military, economic and political actors in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The geographical focus of the study is the provinces of North and South Kivu, and Ituri in Orientale Province, where artisanal mining is a significant economic activity, pushing people out of agricultural employment and offering political, economic and military players an opportunity to generate more revenue for themselves. The main research themes are the modus operandi of mineral trading networks, the impact of the local political economy on the mining sector, and the militarization of the mining sector. Contents: Introduction by Jeroen Cuvelier - The informal trade in Ituri's gold by Dan Fahey - Government efforts at formalisation and implications for future gold trade by Dan Fahey - The gold trade in Butembo by Sara Geenen - Cassiterite mining and trade in the territory of Walikale by Sebastien Melmoth - The Bukavu-Uvira-Bujumbura gold triangle by Ruben de Koning - The Lulingu-Nzovu-Nzibira cassiterite axis by Ruben de Koning - The complex conflict dynamics in Kalehe's Nyabibwe mine by Jeroen Cuvelier - Artisanal mining and conflict on Idjwi Island: the case of Kamole by Jeroen Cuvelier - From discourse to practice: a sharper

perspective on the relationship between minerals and violence in DR Congo by Rachel Perks and Koen Vlassenroot - General conclusions by Jason Stearns. [ASC Leiden abstract]

198 Freund, Bill

Kinshasa: an urban elite considers city, nation and State / Bill Freund - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 33-48.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; urban life; middle class; attitudes; capitals; State.

The declining salience of the nation State has led to an interest in whether other socially constructed forms, such as the city, have replaced it as a source of accumulation, belief and identity. This article seeks to explore whether this is true in the case of the capital of one of Africa's least successful States, Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A survey explored the views towards the city of Kinshasa of a variety of middle-class professional people in different occupations, resident in different quarters of the city, and with roots in different parts of the DRC. Despite their somewhat abject material condition and despite extensive contacts internationally, the old dream of the nation State remains relatively strong among this elite while feelings towards the city largely reflect its situation in that dream rather than any new kind of loyalty. Members of this class have extensive national networks of professional contact that help define their identity. New kinds of urban identity with cultural or political meaning beyond this could not be discerned contrary to the perspective held out initially. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

199 Hönke, Jana

New political topographies : mining companies and indirect discharge in Southern Katanga (DRC) / Jana Hönke - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 120, p. 105-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Katanga; national security; multinational enterprises; sovereignty; governance; 1890-1899; 1900-1999; 2000-2009.

For analysing current reconfigurations of political order in Africa in a new way, this article suggests a focus on particular socio-economic spaces. It analyses how multinational companies govern security in the copper and cobalt mining region of Southern Katanga (DRC). The article argues that the extended role of companies in managing political order in Southern Katanga can be understood as a new form of indirect discharge by the host and the home states of multinational companies in such a way as to quasi-outsource local governance. It engenders political topographies for securing production and for discharging responsibility and control from the arrival of Western companies in the 1890s to the

establishment of colonial order by the 1920s, and the period of state reconstruction from 2003 to 2008. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

200 Levine, Daniel H.

Civilian protection and the image of the 'total spoiler': reflections on MONUC support to Kimia II / Daniel H. Levine - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 95-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; human security; peacekeeping operations; UN.

In 2009, the United Nations mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) supported the Congolese military in operations to dismantle the Hutu-dominated FDLR (Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) militia group (Operation Kimia II), at massive human cost. Critics have primarily focused on MONUC's failure to protect civilians from direct attack, consonant with the general discourse on tactics for civilian protection. The present paper argues that, although these criticisms are valid, two crucial additional considerations should be kept in mind: the way that military operations can affect violence against civilians, and the way that moralizing the approach to armed groups, even those which have committed serious abuses, can limit military and political options - potentially in ways that increase civilian risk in the name of protecting them. Notes, ref., sum. (p. IX). [Journal abstract, edited]

201 Meger, Sara

Rape in contemporary warfare: the role of globalization in wartime sexual violence / Sara Meger - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 100-132 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; war; sexual offences; mineral resources.

The systematic rape of women has been a regular feature of war, and in today's civil conflicts, rape is a systematic and brutal weapon used by armed groups against civilian populations. Civil conflict has become the primary form of warfare around the world, employing smaller arms and less conventional tactics than traditional inter-State wars. It is in this context that rape has become a central feature of contemporary war. This article examines the function of rape in contemporary conflict and then explains the wider systemic factors that construct sexual violence as an effective and strategic weapon of war. The article argues that the extreme forms of sexual violence being used in contemporary conflicts are a result of the nature and context of these conflicts. Using the Democratic Republic of Congo as a case study, the article argues that the extreme levels of sexual violence being witnessed in this conflict are a direct outcome of the changed nature of conflict, which is itself a consequence of processes of international globalization and the international scramble for scarce resources. Sexual violence is used as a tool by which armed groups compete for access to resources, notably coltan. The shadow economy of

the DRC has been institutionalized to a point that the entire country is reliant on war-based economic exploitation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

202 Spittaels, Steven

The complexity of resource governance in a context of State fragility: an analysis of the mining sector in the Kivu hinterlands / Steven Spittaels (ed.). - London [etc.] : International Alert [etc.], 2010. - 64 p. : krt., tab - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 9781906677718

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; natural resource management; mining; mineral resources; State collapse; trade; offences against human rights.

This report, which was commissioned by the Directorate General for Development (DG DEV) of the European Commission, identifies the principal mining sites and analyses the trade networks of the "eastern hinterland" of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), located in Maniema, North Katanga and Orientale Province, and the transport networks from these territories to the regional hubs of Bukavu, Goma, Butembo and Bunia. The report is built around three chapters: the first (by Steven Spittaels and Elisabeth Caesens) examines mining activity in Northern Katanga; the second (by Ken Matthysen and Gérard Nimpagaritse) looks at Maniema territory on the east bank of the Congo River; and the third (by Filip Hilgert and Rachel Perks) surveys the mining sector in Bafwasende and Mambasa territories in Orientale Province. Each chapter follows the same structure. In a first section, the mineral resources of the area in question are discussed. In a second, the most important mines are presented. The third section deals with the mining sector: the traders, transport, mining companies, and how the trade in minerals is organized. The fourth section examines human rights violations, and the involvement of armed groups and the Congolese national army in mining areas. [ASC Leiden abstract]

203 Trapido, Joseph

The political economy of migration and reputation in Kinshasa / Joseph Trapido - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 204-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Europe; migration; social status; patronage; popular music; political economy.

This essay presents a history of the 'mikiliste', the high-living bon vivant who travels to Europe and is a central figure in the urban mythology of Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. It looks in particular at the highly theatrical exchanges engaged in by the 'mikiliste', which relate especially to music patronage and to designer clothing. The author shows how these exchanges have evolved over time, both shaping and being shaped by the political economy of Kinshasa. He also shows how such aesthetic performances should not be discussed in isolation from wider political-economic considerations. Those who participate

in economies of prestige must be connected to a material base, and the ruling class, with their access to the resources of the interior, have become ever more important participants in the 'mikiliste' rituals of largesse. Recently, the violent contestation of 'mikiliste' exchange, both in Europe and in Kinshasa, indicates that such moments of largesse may be involved in reproducing political-economic relations in the Congolese capital. Bibliogr., notes., ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

204 Trapido, Joseph

Love and money in Kinois popular music / Joseph Trapido - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 121-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; popular music; songs; Lingala language; urban life.

This essay looks at the lyrical and performative conventions of popular music from Kinshasa, capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo, concentrating particularly on how these conventions interact with ideas of emotion and exchange in the region. Setting the romantic texts of popular Lingala songs in the context of wider patronage relationships, the essay argues that love and money are not perceived as contradictory forces. At the same it is argued that the romantic lyrics of popular songs also contain a strong sense of the individual, and of a reflexive self-awareness which is often asserted to be absent in African cultural products. It is argued that Kinois popular music, viewed in its social context, does not merely reflect, but actively reproduces a set of affective and political economic relationships. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

205 Vries, Lotje de

Négocier l'autorité: les micro-pratiques étatiques à la frontière du Sud-Soudan et de la République démocratique du Congo / Lotje de Vries - In: *Politique africaine*: (2011), no. 122, p. 41-58.

ASC Subject Headings: South Sudan; Democratic Republic of Congo; local government; local politics; boundary conflicts.

La thèse défendue par cet article est qu'en dépit de l'émergence d'une nouvelle réalité politico-administrative au Sud-Soudan, les anciens répertoires d'autorité continuent de dominer les négociations de pouvoir à l'échelle locale dans ces territoires frontaliers. Le 24 janvier 2008, un affrontement éclate entre l'Armée/Mouvement populaire de libération du Soudan (A/MPLS) (dont la zone déborde des frontières congolaises) et les Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC). Des communautés allochtones comme les Dinka ont aussi pris part aux combats et la prise en compte de l'impact de ces communautés est essentielle dans l'analyse de la construction de l'État au Sud-Soudan. Fondée en grande partie sur des entretiens, l'étude de cet accrochage permet d'analyser

les relations entre les différentes autorités et démêler des processus sociaux complexes, dans le cadre desquels se reconfigurent les rapports de pouvoir. L'événement en question peut être conçu comme une confrontation entre différents niveaux et modes de gouvernement, aux logiques hiérarchiques multiples. L'accrochage de janvier 2008 apparaît comme le prolongement des négociations quotidiennes de pouvoir, par des moyens simplement plus conflictuels. Les trois groupes concernés sont impliqués dans un réseau discursif de négociations et de contestation au sujet de la détention du pouvoir. Mais c'est le groupe des employés du poste de contrôle relevant du gouvernement de Juba qui est véritablement désireux de réaffirmer son rôle dans la gouvernance quotidienne. La plupart d'entre eux sont d'anciens membres de l'APLS et le fondement de leur autorité réside dans le pouvoir civil-militaire qui fut établi dans les "zones libérées". Dans leurs trajectoires personnelles, l'exécution de tâches civiles sous l'autorité du gouvernement de l'AMPLS est secondaire en comparaison de leur engagement au nom des objectifs militaires du gouvernement. D'autres facteurs que le pouvoir formel s'avèrent déterminants. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

206 W'Isuka, Paul Kamuha Musolo

Encountering Pygmy peoples as a challenge to mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo / Paul Kamuha Musolo W'Isuka - In: *Exchange*: (2011), vol. 40, no. 1, p. 71-88.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Pygmies; missions; religious conversion; attitudes.

Encountering Pygmy peoples, the forest dwellers, has been identified as a challenge to mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this country, mission encounters target cities and villages rather than forest areas where indigenous Pygmies live. Such a selective and exclusive way of mission is probably the result of the non-Pygmies' attitude of superiority, prejudice and stigmatization towards indigenous Pygmy communities. To remedy the challenge identified in order to implement the mission in a holistic and comprehensive perspective, this article suggests the missionary encounter as a way forward to address Pygmy peoples and, by extension, all other groups living alike. Therefore, missionary encounter should be implemented through a humble conversion of non-Pygmy peoples. Conversion is thus a necessary starting point for missionary encounter as it involves a two-fold liberation that consists of breaking both the prejudices of non-Pygmies towards Pygmy peoples, and the suspicions of Pygmy peoples towards non-Pygmies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

207 Aranzadi, Isabela de

A drum's trans-Atlantic journey from Africa to the Americas and back after the end of slavery : Annobonese and Fernandino musical cultures / Isabela de Aranzadi - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 20-47 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Equatorial Guinea; Bioko; Caribbean; musical instruments; dance; culture contact.

Musical instruments are an intrinsic part of culture accompanying people as an essential factor in shaping their identity preserved through memory. The identity given by African elements helped recreate a "home" among slaves in the Americas and, following the abolition of slavery at the turn of the 19th century, among freed slaves who returned to Africa, bringing with them a new sort of "African" culture which had been exposed to foreign influences on the other side of the Atlantic. There are social groups that have built their identities with contributions from elements that have made such a return trip across the Atlantic. These identities remain active even today. In Equatorial Guinea this is the case of the Annobonese and the Fernandino Creole people. The most important trans-Atlantic cultural currents which influenced Fernando Po (today's Bioko) and later on Annobón were those that ran between Jamaica, Cuba and Sierra Leone. Two elements make up this journey: one is the gumbé/cumbé/kunkí/kunké, a square frame-drum adopted by Fernandino and Annobonese, which comes from Freetown Krio culture. The second element is the bonkó or ñánkue among the Fernandino and later adopted by the Annobonese, a ritual dance which came from Nigeria via Cuba (where the slaves preserved and transformed it), and directly from Calabar in Nigeria. These musical instruments and dances constitute an African legacy that has "returned" and has become a part of Equatorial Guinea's musical culture. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

208 Ansoms, An

Natural resources and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region of Africa : a political economy perspective / ed. by An Ansoms, Stefaan Marysse. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2011. - XXV, 265 p. : ill. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0230290256

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; land tenure; livelihoods; mining.

The Great Lakes Region of Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda) is now emerging from a period of turmoil caused by domestic and external factors. Traditional coping strategies succumbed to the harsh realities of war but with the signing of the Sun City peace agreements in 2003, the struggles officially ended and a period of fairly constantly challenged reconstruction began. The first part of this book, Land relations and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region, contains 7 essays by An Ansoms, Klara Claessens, Innocent Utshudi Ona (South Kivu), Joost van Puijenbroek (Ituri), Inge Wagemakers, Oracle Makangu Diki (Kinshasa), Dominik Kohlhagen (Burundi) and Margot Leegwater (Rwanda), which deal with challenges arising from land relations and local livelihoods. The three major areas of contention are: competition for land caused by demographic pressure, natural resource degradation and growing commercial demand; discussions about land rights in societies recently subjected to considerable violence leading to social disruption and population displacements; an agricultural sector constantly faced with large-scale investors wanting to acquire land for commercial exploitation. The second part of the book, Mineral resources and local livelihoods in the Great Lakes Region, has 5 essays by Sara Geenen (South Kivu), Dan Fahey (Kilo Belt), Jeroen Cuvelier (Katanga) and Stefaan Marysse, which discuss the ambiguities in the relationship between mining and development, specifically in the DRC. The current situation there supports the hypothesis that mineral resources are a curse, leading to conflict/war. Nevertheless, there has been some improvement, suggesting theoretically that they can provide wealth and income beyond that garnered by warlords and international commercial interests. [ASC Leiden abstract]

209 Baregu, Mwesiga

Understanding obstacles to peace : actors, interests, and strategies in Africa's Great Lakes region / ed. Mwesiga Baregu. - Kampala : Fountain Publishers, 2011. - XXVIII, 353 p - Includes bibliographical references (p. 330-347) and index.

ISBN 9789970250363

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Kenya; Sudan; Zanzibar; conflict resolution; political conflicts; civil wars.

This volume presents the results of a research project on conflict in the Great Lakes region which arose from dissatisfaction with existing conflict analysis frameworks which dwelt mainly on root causes of conflicts and did not provide adequate explanations for the prolongation of conflicts in the Great Lakes region without focusing on agency. The volume contains chapters on Burundi (Charles Berahino), Democratic Republic of Congo (Roger Kibasomba & Thadee Barega Lombe), northern Kenya (Hussein A. Mahmoud), Sudan (Alfred Sebit Lokuji), Zanzibar (Mohammed A. Bakari), and northern Uganda (Paul Omach). In all the chapters, the authors reflect on how they conducted their research, analysed the data, arrived at conclusions and made recommendations on how to address obstacles to

peace in their respective cases. A concluding chapter by Mwesiga Baregu summarizes the findings and offers recommendations for conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region. [ASC Leiden abstract]

210 Carbone, Carlo

Afrique et Occident : mémoires et identités dans la région des grands lacs / sous la dir. de Carlo Carbone et Rosario Giordano. - Paris : L'Harmattan, cop. 2011. - 168 p. : tab. ; 22 cm. - (Région des Grands Lacs africains, passé et présent) - Met noten.

ISBN 2296129854

ASC Subject Headings: Great Lakes region; Democratic Republic of Congo; East Africa; history; colonialism; memory; identity; Swahili language; novels; conference papers (form); 2009.

Les contributions rassemblées dans ce volume résultent d'un colloque qui s'est tenu à l'université de Calabre (Italie) en mai 2009, et centré principalement autour de l'histoire de la région des grands lacs à l'époque moderne. Titres des contributions: Représenter l'Afrique et les Africains: la place de l'autoreprésentation (Bogumil Jewsiewicki) - Colonialisme, racisme, mémoire autour des grands lacs (Carlo Carbonne) - Langue, mémoire et styles de vie (Élisabeth Mudimbe-Boyi) - Mémoire et identité dans la littérature postcoloniale africaine en langue swahili (Flavia Aiello Traore) - Le personnage du sous-chef au Burundi: vecteur de la modernité coloniale ou agent de l'exploitation économique? (Joseph Gahama) - Le passé colonial et postcolonial dans les débats du projet "Mémoires de Lubumbashi". Archives publiques et mémoire coloniale: le cas belgo-congolais (Rosario Giordano) - La première crise congolaise: histoire, mémoire et identité (Maria Stella Rognoni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

211 Mbote, P.K.

Righting wrongs: confronting land dispossession in post-colonial contexts / P.K. Mbote - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 103-124.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; land rights; land law; property rights.

Dispossession is a common phenomenon in many parts of the world - particularly Africa - where colonization entailed the process of taking over land owned by native peoples and passing it over to the colonizers and their vassals. Confronting land dispossession in many countries remains a critical part of land and resource crises. Within this context, the present paper discusses restitution. It examines the foundations of the right to restitution, land restitution in contemporary times and in the context of the concept of justice. Following a section on the right of restitution under international law, the paper provides some examples of historical injustices calling for restitution, viz. the land problem of the Bunyoro kingdom in Uganda; the case of the Maasai in Tanzania and Kenya; historical injustices among the Ogiek of Kenya, and the case of internally displaced persons in Kenya's Rift

Valley. After discussing challenges to land restitution, the paper concludes with an exposé of new forms of dispossession. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

212 Ogude, James

Special issue: Eastern African literatures and cultures / guest ed.: James Ogude and Dan Ojwang. - Bloomington, IN : Indiana University Press, 2011. - X, 95 p. ; 23 cm. - (Africa today, ISSN 0001-9887 ; vol. 57, no. 3 (2010/11)) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Kenya; Tanzania; Somalia; literature; music; mass media; conference papers (form); 2009.

The articles in this issue were first presented at a conference held at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, on 23-24 October 2009. The aim was to critically reflect on the literary and cultural legacies of Eastern Africa. Annie Gagiano starts with a discussion of women in a context of despotism on the basis of Nuruddin Farah's 'Sardines' (1981, Somalia). Joseph Basil Okong'o draws attention to how 'ohangla' music among the Luo of Kenya is defined by intertextuality and parody. With a focus on post-World War II letters to the editor and rhyming poems on 'dansi' (urban jazz and ballroom dancing) in the government controlled 'Mambo Leo', Maria Suriano shows how Africans confronted colonial modernity in Tanganyika. Dan Ojwang's article considers the autobiography of an early Indian Gujarati entrepreneur in East Africa, Nanji Kalidas Mehta (1888-1969). Finally, George Ogola maps the ways in which the shifting terrain of Kenya's postindependence political economy has contributed to the making of the country's media landscape for close to fifty years. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Villa, Kira M.

Differential nutritional responses across various income sources among East African pastoralists: intrahousehold effects, missing markets and mental accounting / Kira M. Villa, Christopher B. Barrett and David R. Just - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 2, p. 341-375 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Ethiopia; Kenya; food consumption; household income; pastoralists.

In this paper, the authors explore the relationship between dietary diversity and income in pastoralist households in East Africa. Previous estimates of income elasticities of nutrient demand have ranged from zero to unity. However, these estimates are always based on the total income. One possible reason for this wide range is that dietary behaviour may respond differently to different sources of income if, for example, agents engage in "mental accounting", the practice of treating distinct income sources as not fully fungible. Estimating income elasticities with total income may mask these differential responses and result in very different income elasticity estimates depending on which income source changes.

Using dietary diversity as a measure of dietary quality, the authors find that differential dietary responses do exist across income sources among the pastoralist households studied. Possible explanations for this result include market failures for certain commodities, intrahousehold bargaining and mental accounting. These differential effects persist after accounting for intrahousehold bargaining, market failures and after using exogenous variations of the different income sources. While the authors cannot test it explicitly as an explanation, mental accounting does appear to play some part in explaining the dietary patterns evident in this sample. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

KENYA

214 Becker, Heike

Special edition: Engaging difference: perspectives on belonging and exclusion in contemporary Southern and East Africa / [introd.: Heike Becker; contrib. by Bernard Dubbeld ... et al.]. - Boordfontein : Forum Press, 2010. - p. 75-132. : foto's. ; 30 cm. - (Anthropology Southern Africa, ISSN 0258-0144 ; vol. 33, no. 3/4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Kenya; Namibia; identity; racism; gender inequality; festivals; greeting.

This special issue of 'Anthropology Southern Africa' discusses questions of how to engage with the concepts and practices of difference and belonging in contemporary South African anthropology. The articles examine a range of interconnected challenges presented by the politics of 'difference' in contemporary southern and East Africa. Bernard Dubbeld in his essay, *Dissecting sameness: South Africa and the politics of nonracialism*, argues that instead of silencing 'race' and racial difference, we need to look at the epistemologies that animate the continued existence of racial differences. E.A. Boonzaaier draws on anthropological literature on witchcraft to shed light on racist accusations in contemporary South Africa. Elaine Salo Takes on arguments about the contextual nature of human rights issues, particularly gender rights, which she discusses against the background of contemporary African philosophy. Michael Akuupa writes about discourses of difference in Namibia, focusing on the Kavango, where contestations about who 'belongs' to the region are playing themselves out at the State-sponsored annual cultural festivals. Steve Ouma Akoth examines the contestations in Kenya around the 'ownership' of the country's (step)son, Barack Obama. The final contribution, by Lennox Olivier, investigates greeting rituals among Ras Tafari in Stellenbosch which, he argues, are employed in interactive processes of ideological interpellation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

215 Gilbert, Hannah

Non-governmental organisations and the management of HIV and AIDS in refugee camps : a comparison of Marratane Camp in Mozambique and Kakuma Camp in Kenya / Hannah Gilbert and Alex Cunliffe - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 63-81 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Mozambique; NGO; health aid; refugees; AIDS.

In recent years, a number of sub-Saharan African States appear to have placed restrictions on the operations of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within their State boundaries. Indeed, some commentators and academics have questioned the role NGOs should play in providing humanitarian aid to refugees and to what extent they are, or should be, involved in the political, cultural, economic and health care concerns and agendas of any State. However, the high HIV/AIDS prevalence in refugee camps in sub-Saharan Africa creates negative economic, social, political and security implications for their host States and many States lack the knowledge, experience and funds to manage the problem successfully. Within this context, this article examines and compares the role and effectiveness of two separate NGOs involved since 2001 in HIV/AIDS management programmes in two distinct refugee camps: Save the Children (SC) in Marratane Refugee Camp in Mozambique and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya. NGO success in managing HIV/AIDS programmes is analysed according to UNHCR guidelines and specifically against four key aspects of HIV/AIDS management: HIV/AIDS awareness, HIV/AIDS prevention, access to HIV health care services and the provision of treatment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

216 Kibue, G.W.

Perpetuated human-wildlife wars: a case study of the marauding elephants in Mbuvi small scale farms, Embu, Kenya / G. W. Kibue ... [et al.] - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 33-48 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; elephants; agricultural ecology; conflict; small farms.

This research was prompted by increasing cases of damage by elephants reported in media and frequent public demonstrations by small-scale farmers adjacent to Mt. Kenya forest. A sociological survey was conducted in Mbuvi, a sub-location in Embu District (Kenya), to examine types and extent of damage; effectiveness of conflict management strategies and people's attitudes towards elephants. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The conflicts have a great negative impact on the community's welfare. Management strategies are ineffective and are not dictated by people's attitudes. Legislation that considers the interest of locals and goals of sustainable conservation should be enacted. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

217 M~ungai, Mb~ugua wa-

(Re)membering Kenya / Mb~ugua wa- M~ungai. - Nairobi : Twaweza Communications Ltd., 2010. - 259 p. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9966724478

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; identity; ethnicity; violence; conflict resolution; mass media.

This first volume in a three-volume series presents deliberations held at the Goethe-Institut Kenya in Nairobi between June and September 2008. The Introduction is by Mb~ugua wa-M~ungai and George Gona. The book begins with an interview, Blessings of bullets: a survivor's personal experience by Mb~ugua wa-M~ungai with a young female survivor in an IDP (internally displaced persons) camp. The first part, Identity, contains the essays: Historicizing negative ethnicity in Kenya (Pius Kakai Wanyonyi); Negotiating 'Kenyaness': the 'debates' (Peter Wafula Wekesa); Iconic representations of identities in Kenyan cultures (Mb~ugua wa-M~ungai); and Gerontocracy and generational competition in Kenya today: an observation (Tom Odhiambo). The second section, Culture, contains two essays: Socialization and violence: ideas and practices in Kenya (Ruth Wangenci Nd~ung'u) and Gendered identities: women and power(lessness) in Kenya (Sophie Macharia). The section, Freedom, is composed of four essays: Cross-media ownership and the monopolizing of public spaces in Kenya (Frederick K. Iraki); The politics of media culture and media culture politics (Karambu Ringera); Globalized identity: diaspora Kenyans and local conflict (K~imani Njogu); and Intellectuals and the State: a historical perspective (Vincent G. Simiyu). The final section, Conflict and reconciliation, has two essays: The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC): lessons for Kenya (George Gona) and "Post-script" - on the path of truth and reconciliation: a reflection (Betty Caplan). [ASC Leiden abstract]

218 Makumi, M.

The nationalisation of terrorism : national responses to terrorism through legislation / M. Makumi - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 125-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; legislation; terrorism.

When States join the international system they expect that international law will protect them from all manner of unwarranted attacks against their sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, when international law protects them, it is against other States, not non-State actors. States have proved unequal to the task of making international law protect them, because they have been unable to create a global treaty against terrorism. The recent tempo of terrorist activities has prompted States to address the problem of terrorism. Some of the responses have been military, while others have been legal. This paper is concerned with the legal responses and, particularly, with one national legal response, as contained in the Suppression of Terrorism Bill 2003, of Kenya. The paper argues that this

kind of national legal response - making national laws to combat terrorism - is part of the wave of the nationalization of terrorism. It reflects the inability of the international community to reach a consensus on an international treaty which, in turn, reflects the inability of States to conceptualize the understanding that terrorist actors are both State and non-State, and hence responses must target both these types of actors. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

219 Mudida, R.

The erosion of constitutionalism and underdevelopment : the Kenyan experience / R. Mudida - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 1-23.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; constitutionalism; constitutions; authoritarianism; underdevelopment.

This paper aims at establishing the linkages between the erosion of constitutionalism and underdevelopment in Kenya. Since independence in 1963, constitutionalism in Kenya has been gradually eroded. This erosion has become manifest in 38 constitutional amendments since independence, most of which resulted in a greater concentration of power in the executive branch of government. The existing Constitution has ceased to secure the economic and social rights of the members of society and has, therefore, become a major source of Kenya's underdevelopment. The broader constitutional context of African States provides further insight into the Kenyan constitutional experience. The linkages between the erosion of constitutionalism and underdevelopment reinforce the case for urgent constitutional change in Kenya. Such reform should address the fundamental issues that motivated the push for an overhaul of the Constitution in the 1990s, including a more adequate provision of basic needs to Kenyan society, and also addressing the historical marginalization of certain communities. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Mueller, Susanne D.

Dying to win: elections, political violence, and institutional decay in Kenya / Susanne D. Mueller - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 99-117.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; political violence; political conditions; elections; 2007.

This paper examines the lessons learned from Kenya's 2007 post election violence and what has happened since then. It notes that the root causes of the violence still persist, have not been addressed, and easily could be reignited. Faced with a situation where institutions and the rule of law have been weakened deliberately and where diffused violence is widespread, both Kenya's transition to democracy and the fate of the nation remain vulnerable. The argument here is that the problems faced in holding and managing elections in conflict situations often are not simply technical. Instead, in Kenya and elsewhere, many difficulties are symptomatic of larger political and institutional questions

related to democratic change that are more difficult to analyse in causal terms or to address. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

221 Mujuzi, Jamil D.

The Kenyan president commutes all death sentences to life imprisonment : the thorny issues ahead / Jamil D. Mujuzi - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 301-309.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; imprisonment; criminal codes.

On 3 August 2009 it was announced that the President of Kenya had commuted all death sentences imposed on convicted prisoners to life imprisonment. The present author clarifies the meaning and some of the characteristics of the sentence of life imprisonment in Kenya. He argues that life imprisonment in Kenya, where the offender is to be detained until death unless pardoned by the State President, is inhuman and degrading and hence a violation of the Kenyan Constitution and Kenyan international human rights obligations. There are at least three challenges associated with "whole life" life imprisonment: it is not conducive to rehabilitation, it poses a security risk to prisoners and prison authorities, and it amounts to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. The Kenyan government should abolish the death penalty and amend the Prisons Act to provide for the maximum number of years that an offender sentenced to life imprisonment must serve before being released on parole. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

222 Muluvi, Augustus S.

Firm-level determinants of exporting behaviour : evidence from Kenyan manufacturing firms / Augustus S. Muluvi - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 1-20 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; industrial exports; enterprises.

This paper uses firm-level panel data to investigate the exporting behaviour of the Kenyan manufacturing firms. Using probit and tobit regression models, the results obtained show that factors determining the decision to export are different from those affecting the share exported. Likewise, factors determining exporting behaviour to the African market are different from those affecting exporting to the non-African countries. The paper therefore suggests that to improve on the exporting behaviour of manufacturing firms in Kenya, it is important to distinguish between policies meant for domestic and regional markets from those meant for the markets outside Africa. App., bibliogr., sum.

223 Okuro, Samwel Ong'wen

Globalization and the gender question : international human rights treaties and women's experience of citizenship in Kenya / Samwel Ong'wen Okuro - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 420-442.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; women's rights; international agreements; citizenship.

This paper investigates the extent to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) have succeeded in enhancing women's citizenship in Kenya. The paper is particularly concerned with how women in Kenya have used the rights enshrined in the two instruments to claim entitlements and to challenge various forms of discrimination at individual and collective level. The paper is divided into three parts. The first part outlines the nexus between globalization and the emergence of international instruments concerning women's rights and freedoms. The second part examines the development of UDHR and CEDAW and the extent to which government and civil society organizations have appropriated these international instruments to agitate for gender-friendly legislations. The last part looks at challenges and opportunities in the application of international instruments to increase women's citizenship. The paper relies on the rigorous corroboration of available secondary data together with CEDAW Committee reports and CEDAW Shadow reports produced by various governmental and nongovernmental organizations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Orji, Nkwachukwu

Responses to election outcomes: the aftermath of 2007 elections in Nigeria and Kenya / Nkwachukwu Orji - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2010), vol. 9, no. 4, p. 436-461 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Nigeria; elections; political violence; 2007.

The aim of this article is to explain variations in losers' behaviour after the 2007 elections in Nigeria and Kenya. It analyses the conditions that made it possible for violent post-election protests to occur in Kenya and not in Nigeria. The main question the article addresses is why the losers in Nigeria chose to peacefully protest the 2007 election results while the losers in Kenya protested violently. The article is based on an analysis of documents, including published literature, official documents, and media reports. It argues that violent post-election protests occurred in Kenya, and not in Nigeria, because of the higher political salience of ethnicity, the stronger elite-mass linkage, and the winner-loser power parity in Kenya. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

225 Wynne-Jones, Stephanie

Remembering and reworking the Swahili diwanate : the role of objects and places at Vumba Kuu / by Stephanie Wynne-Jones - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 407-427 : foto's, graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; towns; Swahili; historiography; archaeology.

Vumba Kuu was a Swahili town of the 14th and 15th centuries on the southern coast of Kenya, abandoned in the late 16th century by its population who moved to Vanga and Wasini Island. By the 19th century, as today, it was difficult to identify physically, as the site had mostly disintegrated. The location was remembered among local groups, however, and the creation of Vumba's history as one of the Shirazi settlements of the south Kenya coast had begun some time before A.C. Hollis inscribed it in 1900. The present author examines the process of creating Vumba's historical traditions. Through the results of archaeological research at the site of Vumba Kuu she explores the scene of the events related by the traditions. The settlement of Vumba Kuu emerges as a humble site, unable to bear the rhetorical weight of later histories, which have made it famous as a type-site for Swahili manifestations of power. The evidence of archaeology at Vumba Kuu does not simply 'disprove' these histories; rather, it gives an insight into the ongoing process of historical memory and the process of forgetting Vumba Kuu's humble past while commemorating an ideal past that worked for the present. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

226 De Ycaza, Carla

Performative functions of genocide trials in Rwanda: reconciliation through restorative justice? / Carla De Ycaza - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2010), vol. 10, no. 3, p. 9-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; transitional justice; gacaca.

This article explores the various legal responses to the genocide in Rwanda through the lenses of trauma, memory and performance, and addresses the question of whether trials as performance and methods of legal recourse including international courts, national prosecutions and traditionally adapted mechanisms of transitional justice such as the gacaca courts are effective in reconciling trauma and establishing collective memory. The article argues that of the available methods of legal redress in post-genocide Rwanda, the gacaca courts are most effective in performing the function of reconciling trauma and establishing collective memory. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

227 Straus, Scott

Remaking Rwanda : State building and human rights after mass violence / ed. by Scott Straus and Lars Waldorf. - Madison, WI [etc.] : University of Wisconsin Press, 2011. - XXXIX, 382 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Critical human rights) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0299282643

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; Democratic Republic of Congo; genocide; political change; development cooperation; military intervention; International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; gacaca; peacebuilding; government policy; festschrifts (form).

Essays in memory of Alison Des Forges (1942-2009). After two essays about her life and work (Kenneth Roth) and the historian as a human rights activist (David Newbury), Part 1, Governance and State Building, has essays about the undemocratic nature of the transition in Rwanda (Timothy Longman), the campaign of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) against "Genocide Ideology" (Lars Waldorf), accountability and representation on Rwanda's Hills (Bert Ingelaere), building a new Rwanda (Kirrily Pells), civil society in post-genocide Rwanda (Paul Gready). Part 2, International and Regional Contexts, contains articles about aid dependence (Eugenia Zorbas), donors and democracy (Rachel Hayman), Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRRC) (Filip Reyntjens), accountability for Rwandan crimes in the Congo (Jason Stearns, Federico Borello). Part 3, Justice, has essays discussing RPF crimes and the endgame at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) (Victor Peskin), the relationship between the ICTR and "gacaca" or community courts (Don Webster), the Sovu (southern Rwanda) trials (Max Rettig) and the fear of arrest prevailing among all Rwandans (Carina Tertsakian). Part 4, Rural Reengineering, covers the "imidugudu" policy (government-sponsored re-villagization) (Catharine Newbury), post-genocide economic reconstruction (An Ansoms), the Presidential Land Commission (Chris Huggins). Part 5, History and Memory, examines the paradoxes of proscribing ethnicity in post-genocide Rwanda (Nigel Eltringham), the transformation of "lieux de mémoire" (Jens Meierhenrich), teaching history in post-genocide Rwanda (Sarah Warshauer Freedman, Harvey M. Weinstein, K.L. Murphy, Timothy Longman), the way young Rwandans look at the past (Lyndsay McLean Hilker), participant observations on "ingando" or citizenship re-education camps (Susan Thomson). The two concluding essays are by Josphe Sebarenzi and Aloys Habimana. [ASC Leiden abstract]

228 Thomson, Susan

Getting close to Rwandans since the genocide: studying everyday life in highly politicized research settings / Susan Thomson - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 19-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; fieldwork; anthropological research.

Ethnographic research with people in highly politicized research settings illuminates the gap between the images that most African governments strive to represent and the sociopolitical realities of everyday life. This article discusses the opportunities and challenges of doing research in highly politicized settings, hoping to encourage researchers contemplating their own projects under such conditions, whether in Rwanda or elsewhere. Drawing on her experiences of field research in rural Rwanda for a period of six months in 2006, the author outlines her research design, discusses the specifics of whom she spoke with and where, reviews her strategies for gaining access to the remote rural world of Rwanda and the challenges of working with local officials, and considers the 'how' and 'when' of research. She discusses the importance of creating personal relationships and meeting people on their terms, as well as such topics as the identification of the research site, building rapport and trust with respondents, safeguarding anonymity and confidentiality, and working with local research assistants and partners. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

229 Wielenga, Cori

Building peace and security after genocide : the contribution of the 'gacaca' courts of Rwanda / Cori Wielenga and Geoff Harris - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 15-25.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; transitional justice; gacaca; peacebuilding.

After the three-month-long genocide in Rwanda in 1994 that left over a million dead, one of the pertinent questions in Rwanda is whether peace and security can be established. The answer hinges on the crucial issues of justice and reconciliation. In the years following the genocide, with some 800,000 perpetrators awaiting trial, the government's solution to this crisis of justice and the challenge of reconciling an ethnically divided nation was to revive a form of traditional justice called 'gacaca'. In its traditional form, 'gacaca' would be described as a restorative justice model, but this paper argues that owing to various circumstances, the 'gacaca' system as it is practised today leans more towards retribution. The paper suggests that 'gacaca' has nevertheless contributed positively to building justice and reconciliation - and thereby creating peace and security - in Rwanda. Ref., sum. (p. VI). [Journal abstract]

230 Wilson, Tamfuh Y.N.

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the development of international criminal justice / Tamfuh Y.N. Wilson - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 268-293.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; jurisprudence; international criminal law; genocide; 1994.

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This article exposes the fact that the Rwandan genocide and its aftermath have many lessons for African leaders, especially that modern international criminal law is committed to punishing perpetrators of heinous crimes. The Arusha-based International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) has operated a successful jurisprudence that has immensely contributed to the development of modern international law. The article looks at the historical context of the genocide, the jurisprudence and case law of the ICTR, the novel concepts that have contributed to the growth of international law, and the significance of rebuilding a post-genocide Rwanda. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

231 Agola, Laurent

Combating money laundering in Tanzania : an overview of the legal framework / Laurent Agola - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 389-408.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; money laundering; legislation.

Possible reasons for the escalation of money laundering in Tanzania include the country's weak financial sector, lack of capacity to implement the law, the liberalization of exchange control and poor regulation. Before the passing of the Anti-money Laundering Act in 2006 there was no specific legislation dealing with the offence of money laundering. Rather there were various legislations focusing on organized crimes, while giving the money laundering offence a general treatment, such as the Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap. 256 RE 2002, the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, 1991. The present article gives an overview of the current legislative framework for combating money laundering in Tanzania. It examines the relevant laws and suggests ways of enhancing their effectiveness. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

232 Amenyah, Jacob Dosoo

The World War One service of Jacob Dosoo Amenyah of Ada / annotated by Nancy Lawler and Ivor Wilks - In: *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*: (2009/10), n.s., no. 12, p. 1-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; World War I; military operations; Ghanaians; black soldiers.

In a letter dated 18 October 1958 Jacob Dosoo Amenyah (born in 1983) informed Ivor Wilks that he was in the process of petitioning the Ghana government for financial assistance towards the school fees of two of his sons. He based his case on his years of loyal service to his country, and in particular, on his two years during World War I as a soldier in the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. This petition, which is based on a detailed account of his war experiences in East Africa, particularly Tanzania,

written by Amenyah at a much earlier date, is reproduced here with annotations. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

233 Feinstein, Sheryl

Gender inequality in the division of household labour in Tanzania / Sheryl Feinstein, Rachel Feinstein, Sophia Sabrow - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 98-109.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; gender inequality; gender roles; gender division of labour.

This study examines the gender norms and the language used for rationalizing gender inequality regarding the division of household labour in Tanzania. Tanzanian university students and secondary students participated in interviews, focus groups, and surveys for this study. Findings suggest that Tanzanian men have very traditional expectations regarding gender roles while Tanzanian women have more progressive expectations. Some gender norms, including the expectation that women should be responsible for the children and should do more work than men overall, were demonstrated. Naturalization, the attempt to justify an inequality such as sexism by claiming that the disparity is simply natural, was used to explain inequalities; as was minimization, the attempt to justify an inequality by reducing the significance of the problem. Lastly, cultural sexism attempted to justify gender inequality by explaining the differences between genders as a result of cultural practices rather than sexism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Haule, Romuald

Mob justice 'mob violence' as a challenge to rule of law standards in Tanzania / Romuald Haule - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 196-231.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; administration of justice; violence.

Mob justice has almost become a part of Tanzania's culture. Mob justice is considered to be the result of the inefficacy of law enforcement forces in the process of implementing justice, rule of law and good governance. This paper analyses the role of the maintenance of public order by both law enforcement forces and the public generally. The paper first considers the legal dimensions of mob justice, paying attention to the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, citizens' ignorance of the judicial process, and witchcraft beliefs, the latter being one of the major sources of mob justice in Tanzania. Next, the paper examines the impacts of mob justice, including the violation of human rights and rule of law, social unrest, and the destruction of property. In conclusion, the paper offers mechanisms for the control of mob justice, viz. education, combating corruption, police department reform, law reform, and respect for the laws of the land. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

235 Kassahun, Samson

The urban poor and their willingness to participate in community development : the case study of Addis Ababa / Samson Kassahun - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 67-84 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; community development; urban households; poverty.

Community-based development strategies are gaining credibility and acceptance in development circles. In parallel, the concept of social capital and the role of supportive nongovernmental organizations are receiving attention as key catalytic elements in encouraging and assisting community-based initiatives. In this paper, the willingness of households to participate in community development has been examined. Through a multivariate analysis using 497 households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the author assessed how social capital dimensions and socioeconomic characteristics of the households are related to willingness of the household to participate in community development. Willingness is highly associated with increased participation in local associations; trust in the community and pattern of reciprocity among inhabitants. These findings provide qualified support that considering these local associations in partnership could bring sustainability in urban development. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

236 Kohi, Mugendi F.

Income-tax revenue-constraints and the choice of tax reforms in Tanzania : tax base or taxpayers' base reforms? / Mugendi F. Kohi - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 311-334 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; income tax; fiscal policy.

Income taxation in Tanzania is yet to be fully tapped to achieve a capacity revenue-productivity. A comparison of the reach of the taxpayers' base in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and South Africa and the impact of the breadth of this base on revenue yield suggests that while governments in the different countries have gone a long way to improve the revenue productivity of income taxation, the lack of tax infrastructure is a serious problem. In Tanzania, tax reforms during the past three decades have largely focused on increasing revenue. These reforms have mainly been pursued through broadening the tax base, increasing tax rates, introducing new taxes and sealing off evasion and avoidance loopholes. However, little has been done to expand the income taxpayers' base. With a narrow taxpayers' base, neither massive extrajudicial powers nor extra stringent laws to enforce the collection of taxes can guarantee increased revenue productivity. The taxpayers' base must be widened to reach every person who participates in or benefits from the socioeconomic arena. Hence tax structure reforms are unavoidable. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

237 Liviga, Athumani J.

Economic and political liberalization in Tanzania and its unintended outcomes / Athumani J. Liviga - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 1-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; economic policy; political change; economic conditions; social conditions; democratization.

With the onset of globalization one-party State regimes were forced to liberalize politically and economically. Liberalization was seen as beneficial for it opened up both the political and economic space for all actors in the development process. Liberalization was embraced because of its perceived advantages to all sections of society: allowing citizens to participate in decisionmaking on matters affecting their lives and allowing and facilitating, among others, the private sector to take the lead role in economic development. This paper argues that political and economic liberalization has not brought the intended outcomes in Tanzania. It is observed that some positive changes have occurred but the unintended outcomes outweigh by far the advantages. In fact there is in Tanzania a notable reversal of the gains the country has had before it embarked on liberalization politically and economically. The reversal is more apparent in the policymaking process where foreign influences dominate national interests. The paper argues further that the reasons advanced for countries like Tanzania to embark on wholesale liberalization are spurious. Foreign interests in general and flag bearers of neoliberalism in particular are bent on sustaining their domination of developing countries under the guise of advocacy for good governance. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 Majamba, H.I.

Possibility and rationale of establishing Kadhi courts in Tanzania mainland / H.I. Majamba - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 232-263.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; courts; Islamic law.

Several African countries that have a significant Muslim population have accommodated the Kadhi court system in their constitutions and laws to cater for the regulation of the personal status of their Muslim citizens. This paper explores the genesis and emerging trends in the operation of the Kadhi court system in selected jurisdictions on the African continent, viz. Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zanzibar. The exploration reflects upon the experiences of the Kadhi courts system in these jurisdictions and identifies lessons that could be learned from them, as well as their implications for establishing Kadhi courts in mainland Tanzania. It covers the emergence and demise of the Kadhi courts in the country; analyses the main legislation, case law and practices governing the settlement of disputes under Islamic law; and discusses the implications of establishing

the Kadhi courts under the present legal framework in mainland Tanzania. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

239 Matto, P.L.

Contemporary theories of corporate governance : the law and practice / P.L. Matto and L.X. Mbunda - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 264-287.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; company law; business organization.

Tanzania's Companies Ordinance seems to have been caught unawares by the emerging and development of the public limited liability companies, particularly on the modern issues relating to their governance. This paper highlights the weaknesses and effectiveness of the Companies Ordinance in that regard, as well as the effectiveness of the 2002 Companies Act and the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange Listing Rules in regulating such Public Limited Liability Companies in Tanzania so as to ensure that they are managed according to proper modern attributes of corporate governance, at the same time ensuring that the interests of companies, shareholders and other stakeholders are effectively met. Finally, the paper offers suggestions for the improvement of company legislation. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

240 Meier zu Biesen, Caroline

The rise to prominence of *Artemisia annua* L. : the transformation of a Chinese plant to a global pharmaceutical / Caroline Meier zu Biesen - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 24-46 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; medicinal plants; medicinal drugs; malaria; pharmaceutical industry.

This paper focuses on the transformation of a recently promoted medicinal plant named *Artemisia annua* L. For over 2000 years, the Chinese have used *A. annua* as a herbal tea preparation against malaria. Pharmacological studies led to the isolation of artemisinin as the principal anti-malarial compound. Since 2001, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended artemisinin-based combined therapies (ACTs) for the treatment of malaria. Novartis is the leading actor to extract the compound in tablet form. In the 1990s, *A. annua* was introduced to Tanzania. Beside the local plant-based promotion of *Artemisia*-tea as an efficient, inexpensive natural practice to treat malaria, Tanzania hosts influential actors who seek to commercialize the plant. By following the biography of the Chinese medicinal plant, its global transfer, production, marketing, distribution, consumption, and its transformation into a highly demanded commodity, the author reveals the dialectics and reciprocities between different actors and their relation to existing powerful reference systems (such as the WHO and the pharmaceutical industry). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

241 Mueller, Bernd E.T.

The agrarian question in Tanzania : using new evidence to reconcile an old debate / Bernd E.T. Mueller - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 23-42 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; rural development; rural poverty; livelihoods; agricultural policy.

Rural poverty continues to be one of the most trenchant development problems in Tanzania, and yet no comprehensive solution has been found. This paper argues that without a fundamental understanding of the agrarian question, any attempt to derive meaningful conclusions on rural development is doomed to be incomprehensive and incomplete. The paper traces back the roots of this important scholarly exchange of the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as summarizing the resulting debate mainly between the neopopulist school and Marxian political economy. It then outlines how this original understanding of the agrarian question extended to and influenced the contemporary rural development discourse, which however widely misrepresented the original contributions and created an illustrious array of antagonistic and inconclusive approaches that culminated in the recent World Development Report 2008: 'Agriculture for development'. This theoretical discussion is framed and exemplified by the case of rural development, labour market participation and poverty in the West Usambara Mountains, Tanzania. Primary survey data collected by the author in 2008 is employed to analyse the current state of the farmers, their engagement in labour markets as well as ongoing processes of class differentiation. Returning to the initial debate, an attempt to link these current realities with the overall outlook for Tanzanian development is provided. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Saffitz, Jane

Understanding gender-based violence : evidence from Kilimanjaro assessment of Rombo and Moshi Rural / Jane Saffitz - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 84-101 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; domestic violence.

This paper presents findings from an empirical study on the prevalence and beliefs surrounding gender-based violence (GBV) in the Kilimanjaro region, Tanzania. The analysis and ensuing discussion is the result of a representative sample of adults (n=384) surveyed in two districts, Rombo and Moshi Rural. In contrast to previous research of a similar nature, which has focused primarily on the frequency of violence, this study devotes significant attention discerning the level of social acceptability among its victims and perpetrators situated in a legal and cultural framework. The author finds that alcohol consumption and the number of deceased children within a household have a direct

correlation to incidences of GBV, while an individual's level of education and degree of financial independence are inversely related to rates of violence. The influence of bride price and polygamy is inconclusive. Finally, although a portion of the population believes women should have decisionmaking capabilities, patriarchal institutions and a culture that relegates women as inferior have a significant impact on individual attitudes among men and women to preserve the status quo. These results suggest a greater need to promote a culture of egalitarianism in a sensitive and relevant manner. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Sanga, Imani

The practice and politics of hybrid soundscapes in 'Muziki wa Injili' in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania / Imani Sanga - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 145-156 : fig., foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; popular music; religious songs; culture contact.

This article examines the practice and politics of music hybridization in 'Muziki wa Injili' (gospel music) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It shows that music hybridization in 'Muziki wa Injili' takes place when musical sounds from one music culture travel through a number of cultural frontiers including temporal, spatial and genre-defined frontiers and enter into another music culture. In this process the travelling sounds are transformed as they encounter other sounds commonly used in the new music culture. The article argues that it is through these transformations or reconfigurations that the travelling sounds from other cultures are able to enter into the culture of 'Muziki wa Injili'. By focussing on the politics of music hybridity, the article shows that music hybrids subvert the nativistic efforts to do away with 'foreign music' - which includes Western, Congolese and South African music. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

244 Sanga, Imani

Postcolonial cosmopolitan music in Dar es Salaam: Dr. Remmy Ongala and the traveling sounds / Imani Sanga - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 61-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; musicians; popular music.

This article concerns Dr. Remmy Ongala, a Congolese-Tanzanian musician, and the making of postcolonial cosmopolitan music in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It argues that Dr. Remmy's music is shaped by the postcolonial consciousness and conditions of contemporary Tanzania. It also shows Dr. Remmy's cosmopolitan citizenship in his songs that address political and social issues. Focusing on his involvement in worldbeat festivals, it argues that he, like other musicians, enters into the worldbeat system not as a fully autonomous individual but as a constituted postcolonial subject, compelled to shape his

music in accordance with the demands of the worldbeat system. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

245 Shaidi, L.P.

Tanzania penal system: retribution or correction of offenders / L.P. Shaidi - In: *Eastern Africa Law Review*: (2009), vol. 35/40, p. 171-195 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; criminal law; legal history; 1900-1999.

Tanzania does not have a clearly-stated penal policy, nor did the attainment of independence bring with it notable changes in the penal system. The situation was substantially one of continuity. This paper assesses Tanzania's present penal system from a historical perspective, looking at the German colonial period (1884-1919), the British colonial period (1919-1961), and the postcolonial penal system. Ugly features of the Tanzanian penal system include the continued use of corporal punishment and excessively long mandatory terms of imprisonment, which are totally disproportionate to the offences. Attention should be paid to alternatives to imprisonment in order to solve the problem of overcrowded prisons. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

246 Suriano, Maria

Making the modern : contestations over 'muziki wa dansi' in Tanganyika, ca. 1945-1961 / Maria Suriano - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 393-414 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; popular music; dance.

This article focuses on 'muziki wa dansi' (dance music, i.e., 'urban jazz' and ballroom dancing), a genre that became extraordinarily popular in post-1945 Tanganyika (present-day Tanzania), primarily in towns. While musicians and aficionados, mainly "young" townspeople, embraced this music and related dances as a means for shaping cosmopolitan and "modern" identities, most African "elders" condemned ballroom dancing and dancers' conduct. By drawing on oral sources, combined with the Swahili press, this article seeks to grasp conflicting views of modernity made visible through the study of 'muziki wa dansi'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

247 Yoon, Mi Yung

More women in the Tanzanian legislature : do numbers matter? / Mi Yung Yoon - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 83-98 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; women parliamentarians; parliamentary procedure.

This study examines the changes that followed the rise in the number of female parliamentarians in the Tanzanian legislature and the contextual factors undermining the potential power of the increased number of female MPs. As found in a number of other

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countries, with more women in parliament, women's interests, concerns and perspective have been better incorporated into parliamentary debates and policy-making in Tanzania. However, the increase in female parliamentary representation challenges the existence of the special-seat system that helped women reach a large minority. The effectiveness of female MPs in Tanzania will improve only with a stronger legislature and a sturdier opposition. If the special-seat system is to remain, a new selection mechanism that allows direct cross-party competition among special-seat candidates should be considered to bring better qualified women into parliament. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

UGANDA

248 Decker, Alicia

Idi Amin's dirty war : subversion, sabotage, and the battle to keep Uganda clean, 1971-1979 / by Alicia Decker - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 3, p. 489-513.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; military regimes; authoritarianism; government policy.

For Idi Amin, dirt served as a powerful metaphor for subversion and sabotage - activities that threatened his military regime's stability. It represented dangers that could only be eliminated through 'cleaning'. However, Amin's movement to Keep Uganda Clean was largely a foil, a massive political whitewash designed to cover up a host of deadly sins and hoodwink the public into believing that 'dirt' could be eradicated through cleaning. Given the regimes reputation for violence, it is not surprising that government officials were responsible for some of the vilest filth. This essay seeks to better understand the politics of dirt in Amin's Uganda. It first discusses dirt as a social fact - as a visible reflection of the postcolonial State's decay and deterioration. Taking the larger sociopolitical context into account, the essay provides a multilayered explanation as to why Amin was so concerned with cleanliness. After analysing physical manifestations of dirt, the essay considers how it functioned as an ideological construct representing various forms of subversion. Playing off of the militarized rhetoric associated with the 'Economic War', the essay examines State efforts to combat dirt within political, economic and intimate arenas. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

249 Frkovich, James

Limited war and the Ugandan experience : implications for African security / James Frkovich - In: *African Security*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 148-167.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; civil wars; resistance; guerrilla warfare.

This paper demonstrates that the lessons of classical military thought can be applied to the complex political environment that exists in many African wars. In particular, it argues that

Carl von Clausewitz's (1976) theory of limited war can provide a framework for understanding the unconventional nature of warfare in many African countries. The paper's central argument is that warfare in Africa tends to be limited because African governments lack the capability to fight absolute wars. This reality has caused the centre of gravity of military operations to shift from the destruction of the enemy army to the control of a relevant civilian population and requires the use of irregular strategies of warfare. The failure of many African governments to recognize this fundamental shift in the centre of gravity of military operations has resulted in lengthier wars, which have contributed to destabilization. Since the scope of the paper is limited, it analyses modern warfare in a single country, Uganda, through this lens. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

250 Kafumbe, Anthony Luyirika

New perspectives on women's rights to property in marriage, upon divorce, and during widowhood in Uganda / Anthony Luyirika Kafumbe - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 338-360.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; family law; law of inheritance; property rights; married women.

Cognizant of the hardships women encounter in patriarchal societies, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda prescribes affirmative action in favour of disadvantaged groups including women so as to redress structural and social inequalities. Close to 15 years after the Constitution was promulgated, however, the matrimonial property rights situation of many Ugandan women remains unsatisfactory. Furthermore, whereas Uganda ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1985, the country is yet to fully implement it. This article examines why and how, having failed to fully abide with its constitutional and international human rights obligations, Uganda should adopt radical measures so as to expeditiously advance the property rights of women in marriage, upon divorce and widowhood. The reform proposals include, among others, a marital property regime that provides for joint ownership of the matrimonial home and household property. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

251 Manyak, Terrell G.

Impact of multiparty politics on local government in Uganda / Terrell G. Manyak and Isaac Wasswa Katono - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 8-38 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; multiparty systems; local government; decentralization; revenue allocation.

Following years of civil strife, Uganda emerged as a "movement only" State under the National Resistance Movement led by Yoweri Museveni. One of the major innovations of this new government was to implement a strategy of administrative and fiscal

decentralization. This experiment was long hailed as an African success story, but the reemergence of multiparty politics in 2006 is having a major impact on local governance. This study traces the development of political parties and local governments in Uganda. It then examines how multiparty politics has resulted in changes that have impacted decisionmaking at the local government level. The study concludes that multiparty politics is leading to fiscal insolvency of local governments, the creation of unviable new district governments, and administrative recentralization. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

252 Mujuzi, Jamil Ddamulira

The Constitutional Court of Uganda and women's right to equality : the 'adultery judgment' / Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 474-492.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; women's rights; gender inequality; extramarital sexuality; jurisprudence; judicial review of legislation; criminal codes.

On the 5th of April 2007, the Constitutional Court of Uganda handed down its judgment in the case of Law and Advocacy for Women in Uganda v. Attorney General of Uganda. It declared unconstitutional section 154 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes sexual relations between married women and men (whether the latter were married or not), but not sexual relations between married men and unmarried women. The Court found that this provision discriminated against women, thus conflicting with the Constitution's provisions guaranteeing gender equality. The Court further ruled that several provisions of the Succession Act (which deals mainly with matters of inheritance) were unconstitutional because they violate women's right to equality, amongst other by favouring male over female heirs. Many Ugandans denounced the ruling because they interpreted it as legalizing adultery. This note analyses the court's judgment on these provisions and, drawing on South Africa's constitutional jurisprudence, explores alternative avenues by which the Ugandan judiciary might have acted to reconcile impugned statutes with the Constitution. It is argued that such an approach could render the court less prone in future to the kind of public outrage manifested in April 2007. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

253 Mulumba, Deborah

Encampment of communities in war-affected areas and its effect on their livelihood security and reproductive health : the case of northern Uganda / Deborah Mulumba - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 107-129.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; displaced persons; human security; reproductive health; livelihoods; gender roles; women; violence.

This paper assesses the effect of encampment on the livelihood security and reproductive health needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in war-affected areas of northern

Uganda. The research design was exploratory and descriptive in nature and was largely qualitative, although a small amount of quantitative data are included. Primary and secondary data were collected from a representative sample of 125 women and 66 men. Results show the prevalence of negative effects on their reproductive health, while the effect on their livelihood security in camps is ambivalent. Food rations were supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP). The study found that women and youth fared better than men as they could find income-generating activities in the camps. However, camp congestion and idleness resulted in heavy alcohol consumption among men that generated poor attitudes towards work and was characterized by gender-based violence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

254 Ntayi, Joseph M.

Ethical culture of SMEs and perceived contract enforcement in Ugandan buyer-supplier contractual arrangements / Joseph M. Ntay, Sarah Eyaa, Matthew Kalubanga - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 51-90 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; professional ethics; contracts; small enterprises.

This study examines the relationship between ethical culture, organizational memory, bargaining power of buyers/suppliers, subjective norms, attitudes and contract enforcement in the developing world context of Uganda. Using a proportional stratified random sampling approach, a sample of 1500 employees was drawn from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Uganda. Five-hundred and ninety-four questionnaires were returned, giving a response rate of 39.6 percent. Ethical culture, organizational memory, bargaining power of buyers/suppliers, subjective norms and attitudes were found to significantly predict 51.2 percent of the variance in contract enforcement behaviour in Ugandan SMEs. This finding has both policy and managerial implications which are presented in the paper. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Zarifis, Ismene Nicole

Assessing the need for a comprehensive reparations policy for victims of mass violations in Uganda / Ismene Nicole Zarifis - In: *East African Journal of Peace & Human Rights*: (2010), vol. 16, no. 2, p. 311-337.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; reparations; offences against human rights; civil wars; victims.

Since 1986, Uganda has been engulfed by conflict characterized by widespread human rights violations. This paper assesses the need for a comprehensive reparations policy in Uganda, and identifies key aspects of an adequate policy in this respect. First of all, it analyses existing principles of the international law of reparations in the context of the conflict in northern Uganda, and provides instructive guidance on determining adequate, effective and comprehensive remedies for the affected population. Second, it applies the

UN Basic Principles to the situation in Uganda in order to further define the nature of the right in the context of mass conflict. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

256 Low, Chris

Birds and Khoesan: linking spirits and healing with day-to-day life / Chris Low - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 295-313.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Khoikhoi; San; cosmology; birds.

It is not surprising that animals have played a significant role in KhoeSan cosmology but identifying exactly what that role is and how it relates to different contexts of belief and action is more challenging. This article identifies a special role for birds in KhoeSan thought and practice, which is tightly bound to matters of spirit and healing, seems relatively cohesive and is distinctive and widespread, both culturally and historically. The analysis covers Khoekhoe herders and San (or Bushman) hunter-gatherers of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, and stems from fieldwork carried out primarily in 2000 and 2007. Working out from a detailed KhoeSan medical ethnography and using bird examples taken from a wide range of KhoeSan, the author argues that bird relationships are best understood by re-framing popular ideas of 'supernatural potency' within persistent habits of perception and the opportunities or challenges they present. He further highlights how KhoeSan interaction with birds must be linked to particular relationships with knowledge in order to understand why birds are so salient. He concludes by emphasizing the dangers of explaining KhoeSan bird relationships within potentially distorting categories of 'metaphor'. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

257 Gaynor, Niamh

Between citizenship and clientship : the politics of participatory governance in Malawi / Niamh Gaynor - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 802-816.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; political participation; politics; civil society; 2000-2009.

In the twenty years since the post-Cold War wave of democratization spread across Africa, experiments in participatory governance have revealed fundamental contradictions between their normative bases and their practical application on the ground. Responding to

calls for a greater focus on 'the politics of everyday life' and drawing on the experiences and actions, over a six-year period, of the principal civic network, the Malawi Economic Justice Network, in the country's PRS (Poverty Reduction Strategy) process, this article illustrates how contemporary Malawian politics at the local level comprises a complex mix of the old and the new. Charting the evolving agency and activities of network members at district level, the article demonstrates how, in the ongoing struggles for resources for everyday life, normative discourses of participation and representation are combined with more traditional cultures and practices in shaping, moulding and, ultimately, it is proposed, invigorating contemporary political agency in Malawi, bringing politics out of the State and into the public domain in line with the communitarian traditions of citizenship. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

258 Hussein, Mustafa Kennedy

Intra-State conflict and indigenous-based conflict resolution mechanisms in Malawi : the role of the Public Affairs Committee / Mustafa Kennedy Hussein - In: *African Security Review*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 26-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; political conflicts; conflict resolution; NGO; Church and State.

Malawi's political transition from single-party rule to multiparty democracy in June 1994 raised expectations for sustainable peace in the country, among others by passing a new legal framework that provided for conflict resolution mechanisms and good governance. However, political conflicts that have posed challenges to the foundations of peace and political stability have been a characteristic of the multiparty dispensation, leading to interventions by indigenous institutions whose aim is to build peace. This paper, which is based on field research, analyses the major political conflicts that have occurred on Malawi's political scene since the 1990s. Using the Public Affairs Committee (PAC, an indigenous-based interfaith organization) as a case study, the paper illustrates the challenges facing the indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. It also shows that despite the political transition, the sociopolitical environment still exhibits political behaviour and norms formed during the 30 years of single-party rule. There is a need for capacity building and deliberate policy to enhance the indigenous-based mechanisms in order to promote sustainable peace in the country. Ref., sum. (p. VI). [Journal abstract]

259 Kalinga, Owen J.M.

The 1959 Nyasaland state of emergency in Old Karonga District / Owen J.M. Kalinga - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 743-763.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; state of emergency; anticolonialism; Ngonde; local history; 1950-1959.

This article discusses the 1959 State of Emergency in the old Karonga District in the northern part of Nyasaland (now Malawi), an area that became associated with violent resistance to colonial authority, and it does so in an attempt to demonstrate the significance of local studies in understanding colonialism and nationalist movements. It is divided into three sections. The first section explains the factors responsible for the heightened political temperature in the period preceding the emergency; this is followed by a description of some individual events that occurred earlier that year and during the state of emergency itself. In the process, it shows the uncompromising attitudes of the government and the governed towards each other and, thus, the inevitability of the conflict. Finally, the article examines the manner in which the changing political climate of the time affected indigenous power dynamics and social relations, especially among the Ngonde, the numerically preponderant inhabitants of the lakeshore area of the district. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

260 Kishindo, Paul

The marital immigrant, land, and agriculture : a Malawian case study / Paul Kishindo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 89-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; customary law; land tenure; patriarchy; agricultural development.

The central and southern regions of Malawi predominantly follow matrilineal succession and inheritance and practise uxori-local marriages. Women, rather than men, own the primary land rights. Colonial government officials and some Eurocentric scholars have argued that the system of uxori-local marriages and female ownership of land rights are inimical to agricultural development, principally because men lose the motivation to make long-term investments in land which does not belong to them. This study of marital immigrants sought to investigate whether the location of land rights in someone other than themselves affected the way these men viewed agriculture and made farm decisions. It found that while short-term decisions are not affected, long-term investments are influenced by perception of security, understood in terms of marital stability. Notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

261 Kishindo, Paul

Emerging reality in customary land tenure : the case of Kachenga village in Balaka District, southern Malawi / Paul Kishindo - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 102-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; land tenure.

This paper discusses land tenure changes that have occurred in Kachenga village in Balaka district, southern Malawi, and the forces that have been at work. The current land tenure system departs in a number significant of ways from what is supposed to be the

ideal situation. Among the important changes are the diminishing role of the group village headman as allocator of land rights, the increasing importance of family heads as allocators of land rights, and the development of an informal land market. Notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

262 Murphy, Philip

A police state? : the Nyasaland emergency and colonial intelligence / Philip Murphy - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 765-780.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; state of emergency; colonial policy; commissions of inquiry; intelligence services; 1950-1959.

The Nyasaland Emergency in 1959 proved a decisive turning point in the history of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, now Malawi. The British and Nyasaland governments defended the emergency by claiming to have gathered intelligence which showed that the Nyasaland African Congress was preparing a campaign of sabotage and murder. The Devlin Commission, appointed to investigate the emergency, dismissed the evidence of a 'murder plot', criticized the Nyasaland government's handling of the emergency and described Nyasaland as a 'police state'. This article has two aims. First, using the recently declassified papers of the Intelligence and Security Department (ISD) of the Colonial Office, it provides the first detailed account of what the British government knew of the intelligence relating to the 'murder plot' and how they assessed it, prior to the outbreak of the emergency. It demonstrates that officials in the ISD and members of the Security Service adopted a far more cautious attitude towards the intelligence than did Conservative ministers, and had greater qualms about allowing it into the public domain to justify government policy. Second, the article examines the implications of Devlin's use of the phrase 'police state' for Nyasaland and for the late colonial State in general. It contrasts Devlin's use of the term with that of security experts in the ISD, who routinely applied it to policing systems that diverged from their own preferred model. The article suggests that the frequent use of the term 'police state' was indicative of broader anxieties about what Britain's legacy would be for the postindependence African State. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

MOZAMBIQUE

263 Gilbert, Hannah

Non-governmental organisations and the management of HIV and AIDS in refugee camps : a comparison of Marratane Camp in Mozambique and Kakuma Camp in Kenya / Hannah Gilbert and Alex Cunliffe - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 63-81 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Mozambique; NGO; health aid; refugees; AIDS.

In recent years, a number of sub-Saharan African States appear to have placed restrictions on the operations of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within their State boundaries. Indeed, some commentators and academics have questioned the role NGOs should play in providing humanitarian aid to refugees and to what extent they are, or should be, involved in the political, cultural, economic and health care concerns and agendas of any State. However, the high HIV/AIDS prevalence in refugee camps in sub-Saharan Africa creates negative economic, social, political and security implications for their host States and many States lack the knowledge, experience and funds to manage the problem successfully. Within this context, this article examines and compares the role and effectiveness of two separate NGOs involved since 2001 in HIV/AIDS management programmes in two distinct refugee camps: Save the Children (SC) in Marratane Refugee Camp in Mozambique and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Kakuma Refugee Camp in Kenya. NGO success in managing HIV/AIDS programmes is analysed according to UNHCR guidelines and specifically against four key aspects of HIV/AIDS management: HIV/AIDS awareness, HIV/AIDS prevention, access to HIV health care services and the provision of treatment. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [Journal abstract]

264 Igreja, Victor

Frelimo's political ruling through violence and memory in postcolonial Mozambique / Victor Igreja - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 781-799.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; political violence; Frelimo; government policy; transitional justice.

The role of violence in sustaining the political projects of State ruling elites in Mozambique and, more broadly, sub-Saharan Africa, remains underresearched. In Mozambique, many of the authors of the literature produced in the 1980s avoided writing about the issue of Frelimo's use of violence and the numbers and identities of the victims. This article aims to fill this gap. It focuses on the continuities in Frelimo's anticolonial and postindependence violent trajectories, and the party's efforts to depart from the practices of the preceding regime and eradicate alleged enemies from society. In the early period of independence, Frelimo depended on the politics of memory as well as on mobilization of Mozambicans through and to violence, transitional and revolutionary justice. This culminated in 1982 with the realization of a week-long, complex political event known as the 'Meeting of the Compromised', under the leadership of the late Samora Machel. By examining Machel's behaviour at this meeting and the reactions of some of those who were compromised, this article reveals the political ambivalences of Frelimo's authority in postcolonial Mozambique, in that violence both enabled the Frelimo elite to rule officially but also seriously endangered their political project and brought great suffering to the people. These contradictions helped to show the fractures and increasing disarray of Frelimo's

revolutionary project and fostered Machel's own political and moral collapse. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

265 Kamete, Amin Y.

The politics of 'non-planning' interventions in African cities : unravelling the international and local dimensions in Harare and Maputo / Amin Y. Kamete, Ilda Lindell - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 889-912.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Zimbabwe; urban planning; land use; informal settlements.

Urban planning bases its interventionist strategies on the reasoning that change has to be rationally managed and that control is necessary in the 'public interest'. In Africa, for various bureaucratic and political reasons, urban planning has often been notoriously lax. In the face of uncontrolled urban development, many urban governments have abandoned comprehensive planning and increasingly resort to ad-hoc 'sanitizing' measures of various kinds. This paper explores the forces and rationales that lie behind the intensified use of such 'non-planning' strategies. It draws on examples from Harare (Zimbabwe) and Maputo (Mozambique), where urban authorities applied forceful measures to remove unplanned settlements and market places. In these cases the forces at work behind the scenes included the political strategies of elites seeking to maintain and strengthen political control over urban areas, rationalizing and legitimizing such unpopular interventions by appealing to ongoing efforts at 'city marketing' through international events, and referring to the imperative of upholding a modern city image. The paper discusses the tensions that arose from these decisions and the subsequent political processes among the intended 'victims', and between them and the authorities. In comparing and contrasting the cases of Harare and Maputo, the paper brings out the dilemmas of planning resorting to 'non-planning' and the complex politics triggered by such interventions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

266 Rodrigues, Isabel Feo P.B.

Cape Verdean and Mozambican women's literature: liberating the national and seizing the intimate / Isabel Fêo P.B. Rodrigues and Kathleen Sheldon - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 77-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Cape Verde; Mozambique; women writers; Portuguese language; novels.

In Mozambique and Cape Verde, writing in Portuguese by African women has directly engaged political reconstruction by denouncing colonial oppression and embracing national freedom. This article addresses the recent history of Lusophone African women's fiction, which has been pivotal in inscribing the intimate arena of sexuality and motherhood into power relations and has also revealed ways in which the domain of violence intersects with private lives. By focusing on two novels that exemplify this trend, viz. 'A louca de Serrano' (The mad woman of Serrano, 1998) by Cape Verdian author Dína Salústio, and 'Niketché:

uma história de poligamia' (Niketche: a story of polygamy, 2002) by Mozambican novelist Paulina Chiziane, this article demonstrates links between the political and the intimate. It also shows how Lusophone African authors contribute to healing social conflict through their narratives, and draws some conclusions about gender relations in the Lusophone African experience and across the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

ZAMBIA

267 Ito, Chihiro

The role of labor migration to neighboring small towns in rural livelihoods: a case study in Southern Province, Zambia / Chihiro Ito - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 1, p. 45-72 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; labour migration; livelihoods; rural households.

Livelihood in present-day rural Africa is distinctly complex, involving interactions between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, and between urban and rural activities. In addition to subsistence agriculture, farmers are often engaged in non-agricultural activities in both rural and urban contexts. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of non-agricultural income sources in rural areas. Although migratory labour is recognized as an important source of non-agricultural income, it has not been considered in examinations of livelihood diversity in the areas from which workers migrate. This paper analyses the role of labour migration in relation to the complexity of livelihood strategies within the village. Particular emphasis was placed on labour migration to neighbouring small towns. The current field study in Southern Province, Zambia, revealed that local people used several strategies to maintain and improve their livelihoods. However, a great deal of variability was exhibited in the combination of livelihood strategies among households. Households without access to reliable income sources were found to be most likely to engage in migrant labour. Some households showed a preference for labour migration because it was perceived as providing access to income with a lower initial cost than other strategies. Another important factor was the growth of labour demand for unskilled labour in neighbouring small towns affected by socioeconomic dynamics at national level. The author proposes that labour migration to neighbouring small towns is crucial for many people to secure and improve livelihoods in rural areas, for two main reasons: First, labour migration functions as a coping strategy when drought occurs. Second, migration is a livelihood choice based on an interrelation between access to other livelihood strategies and other social factors within the village. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

268 Negi, Rohit

The micropolitics of mining and development in Zambia: insights from the Northwestern Province / Rohit Negi - In: *African Studies Quarterly*: (2010/11), vol. 12, no. 2, p. 27-44.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; copper mining; privatization; labour relations.

After two decades of economic stagnation, Zambia witnessed sustained economic growth in the period 2002-2008 due to investments in the country's all-important copper mining sector. This article analyses the political forms that took shape during the copper mining boom, bringing into view the new entanglements of capital, labour, civil society, and the State. It draws on ethnographic work in the Solwezi District of Zambia's Northwestern Province, where the opening of two large mines since 2004 placed it on the map of copper extraction. The article argues that the interlinked processes of structural adjustment and the privatization of mining in the 1990s significantly weakened the country's historically strong labour unions. Though still important as political actors within the workplace, the unions representing mineworkers are less salient in the arena of the broader civil society. Instead, loose networks of assorted groups have coalesced around the issue of capital's developmental impacts, namely the mechanism of Corporate Social Responsibility, making this a pivotal site of the emergent politics of mining. These and other more "formal" political contestations forced the State to revisit the neoliberal mining framework that was negotiated with and tilted in favour of capital, only, however, to be confronted with a changed landscape of possibilities as the world economy nosedived in 2008. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

269 Baker, Charlotte

The myths surrounding people with albinism in South Africa and Zimbabwe / Charlotte Baker ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 169-181.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; albinism; attitudes; stereotypes.

The myths associated with albinism in South Africa and Zimbabwe have a profound influence on the lives of people with the condition, from the moment of their birth until their death. The beliefs and superstitions surrounding the condition affect family life and interfere with access to education, employment and marriage. Drawing on a common interest in albinism, specialist research interests, and recent multidisciplinary studies and research carried out in South Africa and Zimbabwe, the authors examine these myths and trace their impact on the lives of people with albinism. They trace the actuality of living with the condition in parts of present-day southern Africa, as reported in the first-hand accounts of people with albinism. They compare attitudes to albinism in different cultures and groups, and suggest ways in which the myths that have surrounded people with albinism for so

long, which frequently have very negative connotations, can be challenged by a more scientific and culturally neutral explanation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Crush, Jonathan

Zimbabwe's exodus : crisis, migration, survival / ed. by Jonathan Crush and Daniel Tevera. - Cape Town [etc.] : Southern African Migration Project [etc.], 2010. - XIV, 416 p. : fig., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9781920409227

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; Great Britain; migration; emigrants; Zimbabweans; remittances.

The unremitting crisis in Zimbabwe has led to an unprecedented exodus of more than a million people, now spread all over the globe. However, rather than turning their backs on Zimbabwe, most emigrants retain close links with Zimbabwe and remit billions of dollars each year. The book contains sixteen chapters written by Jonathon Crush, Daniel Tevera, Alois S. Mlambo, Deborah Potts, Abel Chikanda, Alice Bloch, JoAnn McGregor, Dominic Pasura, Daniel Makina, Blair Rutherford, Kate Lefko-Everett, Nedson Pophiwa, Sarah Bracking, Lloyd Sachikonye, France Maphosa, Aquilina Mawadza and Tara Polzer. The chapters cover the history of Zimbabwean migration since 1990, internal migration (focusing on livelihood destruction in rural and urban areas), attitudes of skilled Zimbabweans towards emigration, the migration of health professionals (leading to gross under-staffing), the experiences of Zimbabweans in Britain, Zimbabweans in the British care industry, regendering the Zimbabwean diaspora in Britain (role reversal as for women it is easier to find employment), Zimbabwe in Johannesburg, Zimbabweans on farms in northern South Africa (now the vast majority of farmworkers), Zimbabwean women migrants in South Africa, smuggling on the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border, remittances and household survival in Zimbabwe, remittances, informalization and dispossession in urban Zimbabwe (rise of autonomous familial networks in the economy), transnationalism and undocumented migration between rural Zimbabwe and South Africa, metaphors of migration - Zimbabwean migrants in the South African media (xenophobia in the South African media) and South African responses to Zimbabwean migration. [ASC Leiden abstract]

271 Deuchert, Eva

The virgin HIV puzzle: can misreporting account for the high proportion of HIV cases in self-reported virgins? / Eva Deuchert - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 60-89 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; Swaziland; Zimbabwe; AIDS; sexuality; adolescents; women; communication.

It is widely believed that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted in Sub-Saharan Africa. This claim is inconsistent with national representative data from Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland which reveals that a significant proportion of HIV infections occurs in adolescents who claim to be virgins. Two explanations for this observation have been proposed: adolescents misreport sexual status or non-sexual risks are more prevalent than previously asserted. This paper empirically uncovers the implicit assumptions underlying this discussion, by estimating the proportion of sexually transmitted HIV infections assuming that misreporting is irrelevant, and the proportion of misreporting necessary to conclude that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted. It shows that under the no-misreporting assumption, 70 percent of HIV cases in the respective sample of unmarried adolescent women is not due to sexual transmission. The assumption that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted is valid only if more than 55 percent of unmarried adolescent women who are sexually active have misreported sexual activity status. This research is designed to gain better understanding on the importance of different transmission modes. This is important to design combination prevention to achieve maximum impact on HIV prevention. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Kamete, Amin Y.

The politics of 'non-planning' interventions in African cities : unravelling the international and local dimensions in Harare and Maputo / Amin Y. Kamete, Ilda Lindell - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 889-912.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; Zimbabwe; urban planning; land use; informal settlements.

Urban planning bases its interventionist strategies on the reasoning that change has to be rationally managed and that control is necessary in the 'public interest'. In Africa, for various bureaucratic and political reasons, urban planning has often been notoriously lax. In the face of uncontrolled urban development, many urban governments have abandoned comprehensive planning and increasingly resort to ad-hoc 'sanitizing' measures of various kinds. This paper explores the forces and rationales that lie behind the intensified use of such 'non-planning' strategies. It draws on examples from Harare (Zimbabwe) and Maputo (Mozambique), where urban authorities applied forceful measures to remove unplanned settlements and market places. In these cases the forces at work behind the scenes included the political strategies of elites seeking to maintain and strengthen political control over urban areas, rationalizing and legitimizing such unpopular interventions by appealing to ongoing efforts at 'city marketing' through international events, and referring to the imperative of upholding a modern city image. The paper discusses the tensions that arose from these decisions and the subsequent political processes among the intended 'victims', and between them and the authorities. In comparing and contrasting the cases of Harare and Maputo, the paper brings out the dilemmas of planning resorting to 'non-planning' and the complex politics triggered by such interventions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Kaulemu, David

Political participation in Zimbabwe / ed. by David Kaulemu. - Harare : African Forum for Catholic Social Teaching, 2010. - XII, 292 p. ; 21 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 0797441484

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; political participation; Catholic Church.

This book is an experiment in action-oriented research based on a one-year project launched in 2008 and facilitated by the African Forum for Catholic Social Teachings (AFCAST) in a search for a solution to the Zimbabwean political crisis. Of the original forty authors, the essays of O. Saki, T.A. Chiware, W. Chiwawa, P. Shawarira, Fr E. Ndete, B. Badza, M. Ruzivo, J. Nkunsane, Fr Chibondo, A. Chimange, J. Gokova, Bp L. Kadenge, E. Munando, T. Chitanana, F. Mandeya, M. Mabwe, M.K. Shylet, W. Mbofana, I. Mumpande, D. Garwe, T. Mungoni, T. Muropa, A. Nhemachena, M. Dhliwayo, D. Molokele, K. Matereke and S.B. Dube are reproduced here. The topics they cover include obstacles to political participation, the constitution-making process, public participation in the law-making process, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, the Catholic Church and the democratization process in Zimbabwe, empowering the community, political participation in Chinhoyi diocese and in Manicaland, church leaders in the struggle for democracy, women's participation, exclusion mechanisms, the economic participation of young people, children and artists, citizen participation in local governance, the role of radical education, marginalized ethnic groups and language policy, disability, the unjust electoral system, adequate housing, informal traders in Harare, environmental governance, the inclusion of the diaspora in Zimbabwean political processes, transnational citizenship in the dot-com age and the influence of history on people's political participation in Zimbabwe. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Machingura, Francis

The reading & interpretation of Matthew 18:21-22 in relation to multiple reconciliations : the Zimbabwean experience / Francis Machingura - In: *Exchange*: (2010), vol. 39, no. 4, p. 331-354.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; conflict resolution; political violence; Bible.

How should Zimbabwean people reconcile without resorting to violence in the face of different political views? Surprisingly, Mugabe's calls for peace, unity, reconciliation, integration and forgiveness have left Zimbabwean society more wounded, divided and polarized than healed, and more disintegrated than integrated. This paper takes the call for reconciliation, healing and integration for Zimbabweans as the wrong prescription to the 'violence-infested' country as long as the call does not incorporate the genuine quest for justice and truth. Truth and justice should come before any call for healing, reconciliation

and integration. The paper explores the possible implications of the reading of Matthew 18:21-22 in relation to reconciliation in the face of the continual and structural violence in Zimbabwe. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

275 Matsa, Mark

Bulilima's 'look-south' policy : gender and socio-economic implications / Mark Matsa and Winniefridah Matsa - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 85-106 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; emigration; gender roles; social conditions.

People in the southern and western border districts of Zimbabwe have always looked South (Botswana and South Africa) for economic prosperity. Reasons for this include proximity, common languages, as well as historical and cultural ties with ethnic groups in the two neighbouring countries. Although the country has experienced significant increase in cross-border trade as well as brain and brawn (muscle) drain, significant in Bulilima District is brawn drain. This study assesses the nature, socioeconomic and gender implications of this southward flow for the southwestern district of Bulilima near the border town of Plumtree. Results show that men migrate more than women and that there was a marked increase in the number of emigrants in the first decade of 2000 because of the dire socioeconomic conditions prevalent in the country. This southward migration has resulted in both negative and positive socioeconomic implications in the district. It has also seen a shift in gender roles whereby some roles, traditionally identified with a specific sex, are now played by both sexes. The study recommends that the export processing zone status of Plumtree town as well as the dollarization of the economy be used to harness this labour flight. It also recommends that a Bulilima District Association be formed by the emigrants ('njivas') to help develop their district, and sensitization programmes on issues of health, children and women's rights be initiated. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

276 Ndlovu-Gatsheni, Sabelo J.

Colonial modernity and the African worldview : theorizing and historicizing religious encounters in south-western Zimbabwe / Sabelo J. Ndlovu-Gatsheni - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 2, p. 91-114.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; interreligious relations; world view; African religions; Christianity; Ndebele (Zimbabwe); historiography; 1800-1899.

The postcolonial and post-structuralist conceptual and theoretical interventions in African studies in general and African history in particular enable historians to re-read colonial and cultural encounters with a view to liberate them from the inflexible 'domination and resistance' interpretation that was installed by nationalist historiography in the 1960s. This article deploys postcolonial conceptual and theoretical tools to analyse the complex

religious encounters that unfolded in the region that was occupied by the Ndebele nation (in present-day Zimbabwe) that was built by King Mzilikazi Khumalo prior to the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893-94 and the subsequent colonization of the Ndebele-speaking people by the white settlers in 1895. The religious encounters are read as a terrain of meeting of two worldviews - one informed by Victorian capitalist and colonial hegemonic ethos and the other by African communal but equally hegemonic Nguni ideas of assimilation and incorporation. What ensued was uneasy religious dualities, conversations, contestations, blending, interpellation and transformation of consciousness in which only direct colonial conquest resolved the encounter in favour of Christian missionaries. The Gramscian concept of hegemony and Jean and John Comaroff's concept of cultural and colonial encounters are used to assist in teasing out deeper meaning in the encounter between the Ndebele and the early Christian missionaries prior to inscription of settler colonialism in the area lying between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

277 O'Brien, Stephen

The prevalence and politics of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe : examining the ideological, political and historical factors behind the "decline" / Stephen O'Brien and Alex Broom - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 311-330.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; epidemics; AIDS; statistics; propaganda; government policy.

The reported reduction in the prevalence level of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Zimbabwe has been represented as one of the most significant and rapid declines within any population since the epidemic emerged as a public health issue. This paper explains how this development has been reported, challenged and eventually owned by many of the diverse stakeholders who constitute Zimbabwe's overall AIDS response. The Zimbabwean government has claimed that the decline was brought about due to its own efforts and resources. However, while the country has received considerably less AIDS funding than its neighbours, external donations still account for the vast bulk of AIDS spending in Zimbabwe. In addition, instead of collapsing, as some predicted, the Zimbabwean State can also claim that it has presided over increased availability of antiretroviral therapy. The authors examine how various internal and external stakeholders deployed strategic explanations in an attempt to take credit for "the decline" in a case study of how epidemiological data can be used to construct and contest political legitimacy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Ogenga, Fredrick

Mugabe must go: textual meanings of the representation of the Zimbabwean situation by the South African press / Fredrick Ogenga - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 39-70 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; press; stereotypes.

This article is a textual analysis of the South African press representation of the political, economic, and social situations in Zimbabwe. The article argues that the South African press presents a stereotypical and sensational view of Zimbabwe, as the international press portrays all of Africa. Further, it argues that the press's deeper agenda is to get Mugabe to go so that Western norms of democracy and human rights can be realized. Although most international press coverage of Africa is negative, the coverage of the Zimbabwean situation merits some degree of negative coverage. However, this coverage should reflect the extent to which the public discourse in South Africa and Zimbabwe agrees with the 'negative' analysis of what is happening in Zimbabwe. The South African press is reflecting the views of South Africans and Zimbabweans that, seemingly, lean towards the fact that Zimbabwe is faced with a problematic situation. The article examines the headlines, photographs, captions, and cartoons used to represent the situation in Zimbabwe. It also analyses the metaphors, analogies, and intertexts in selected stories to thematically unpack their meanings. The representation of Zimbabwe is achieved through icons and symbols that connote the existence of a problematic situation in the country. The textual analysis indicates that for Zimbabwe to restore democratic practices and recover economically, Mugabe must go. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

279 Roberts, R.S.

Alban Njube Lobengula, *Iqanda le Ngwenya* : a chronicle of a royal heir's exile and despair / R.S. Roberts - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2010), no. 29, p. 1-32 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; exile; traditional rulers; Matabele polity; local history.

Njube was born in c. 1878/1880 to one of the most important wives of Lobengula, then Chief of the Ndebele. He was the oldest of Lobengula's four 'royal' sons. After Lobengula's death, the British South Africa Company assumed responsibility over the immediate members of the royal family by giving pensions to the queens and their sons and daughters. Cecil Rhodes had Njube and the next two by age of the royal sons, as being closest to the throne, brought down to Cape Town in 1894. The present paper sketches Njube's life in the Cape Colony. It pays attention to his life-long efforts to return home to Matabeleland and his chronic shortage of money. This posed an enduring problem for the Chief Native Commissioner Matabeleland and the Administrator in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), which only ended with Njube's death from pneumonia in 1910. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

280 Toivanen, Anna-Leena

"At the receiving end of severe misunderstanding": Dambudzo Marechera's representations of authorship / Anna-Leena Toivanen - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 14-31.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; writers; literary criticism.

The Zimbabwean writer Dambudzo Marechera (1952-1987) is the object of a cult phenomenon: his figure represents a relevant site of sense-making and his earlier unfavourable African criticism is challenged. Marechera's fiction has a strong autobiographical dimension that results in a metadiscourse on the meanings of authorship, where the notion of misunderstanding represents a central trope. This essay not only draws an overview of Marechera's representations of authorship, but also suggests that Marechera was actively involved in the construction of his authorial image, and that the notion of misunderstanding captures the changes that have taken place in the contexts of his critical reception. Further, the essay addresses Marechera's positioning in relation to the notion of commitment and argues that the relevance of the Marecheran dissident writer-figure stems from the fact that it represents a position from which repressive truths of the postcolonial nation-State can be contested. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

281 Becker, Heike

Special edition: Engaging difference: perspectives on belonging and exclusion in contemporary Southern and East Africa / [introd.: Heike Becker; contrib. by Bernard Dubbeld ... et al.]. - Boordfontein : Forum Press, 2010. - p. 75-132. : foto's. ; 30 cm. - (Anthropology Southern Africa, ISSN 0258-0144 ; vol. 33, no. 3/4) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Kenya; Namibia; identity; racism; gender inequality; festivals; greeting.

This special issue of 'Anthropology Southern Africa' discusses questions of how to engage with the concepts and practices of difference and belonging in contemporary South African anthropology. The articles examine a range of interconnected challenges presented by the politics of 'difference' in contemporary southern and East Africa. Bernard Dubbeld in his essay, Dissecting sameness: South Africa and the politics of nonracialism, argues that instead of silencing 'race' and racial difference, we need to look at the epistemologies that animate the continued existence of racial differences. E.A. Boonzaaier draws on anthropological literature on witchcraft to shed light on racist accusations in contemporary

South Africa. Elaine Salo Takes on arguments about the contextual nature of human rights issues, particularly gender rights, which she discusses against the background of contemporary African philosophy. Michael Akuupa writes about discourses of difference in Namibia, focusing on the Kavango, where contestations about who 'belongs' to the region are playing themselves out at the State-sponsored annual cultural festivals. Steve Ouma Akoth examines the contestations in Kenya around the 'ownership' of the country's (step)son, Barack Obama. The final contribution, by Lennox Olivier, investigates greeting rituals among Ras Tafari in Stellenbosch which, he argues, are employed in interactive processes of ideological interpellation. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Deuchert, Eva

The virgin HIV puzzle: can misreporting account for the high proportion of HIV cases in self-reported virgins? / Eva Deuchert - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 60-89 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Lesotho; Swaziland; Zimbabwe; AIDS; sexuality; adolescents; women; communication.

It is widely believed that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted in Sub-Saharan Africa. This claim is inconsistent with national representative data from Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland which reveals that a significant proportion of HIV infections occurs in adolescents who claim to be virgins. Two explanations for this observation have been proposed: adolescents misreport sexual status or non-sexual risks are more prevalent than previously asserted. This paper empirically uncovers the implicit assumptions underlying this discussion, by estimating the proportion of sexually transmitted HIV infections assuming that misreporting is irrelevant, and the proportion of misreporting necessary to conclude that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted. It shows that under the no-misreporting assumption, 70 percent of HIV cases in the respective sample of unmarried adolescent women is not due to sexual transmission. The assumption that HIV is predominantly sexually transmitted is valid only if more than 55 percent of unmarried adolescent women who are sexually active have misreported sexual activity status. This research is designed to gain better understanding on the importance of different transmission modes. This is important to design combination prevention to achieve maximum impact on HIV prevention. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Garaba, Francis

Moving with the times in search of permanence : the digitization of 'liberation struggle' archives in southern Africa / Francis Garaba and Patrick Ngulube - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 163-181.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; archives; information technology; national liberation struggles.

The struggle to liberate Southern Africa was an important epoch in contemporary history. It follows then that this history must be preserved for posterity's sake. Of late, there has been a concerted effort by academics and archivists to preserve, digitize and disseminate on the web the 'struggle archives' of Southern Africa. The wide range of material reflects the diverse nature of the struggle; liberation was achieved by violent as well as nonviolent means. The digitization of such records reinforces the view that these archives are part of Africa's heritage to be bequeathed to future generations and that they should be jealously guarded because they are a treasured resource. In carrying out the digitization exercise there is a need to exercise extreme caution in view of the lack of permanence of digital objects and the challenges posed by access and copyright restrictions. The issue that needs to be addressed centres on the commodification of African heritage by those with the financial and technological muscle, whilst the purported beneficiaries are left impoverished due to a lack of ownership and sustainability. In other words, through digitization Africa's cultural heritage is made vulnerable to commercial exploitation by people in the North, and the entrenchment of the digital divide. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

284 Saul, John S.

Theme: Southern Africa: the liberation struggle continues / John S. Saul ... [et al.] - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 77-134.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Zimbabwe; economic inequality; economic conditions; social conditions; economic policy; political change.

Global capitalism, the West and the international financial institutions, as well as local elites of State and private sectors, both white and black, won the struggle for southern African liberation. But how about the mass of southern African populations, both urban and rural and largely black? Has it not been kind of a defeat for them? The country case studies included in this special section of ROAPE give a clear sense of the reality of this defeat. What is especially disconcerting about the present recolonization of the region under the flag of capitalism is that it is driven by precisely the same movements that led their countries to independence in the long years of overt regional struggle. Following the introductory paper by John S. Saul, David Sogge reports on Angola; John S. Saul on Mozambique; Henning Melber on Namibia; Patrick Bond on South Africa; and Richard Saunders on Zimbabwe. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

285 Campbell, Alec C.

Tsodilo Hills : copper bracelet of the Kalahari / ed. by Alec Campbell ... [et al.]. - East Lansing [etc.] : Michigan State University Press [etc.], cop. 2010. - XI, 179 p. : ill., krt. ; 28 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 162-163 . - Met index, noten.

ISBN 0870138588

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; rock art; archaeology.

The Tsodilo Hills in the Kalahari Desert in Botswana, the biggest geological rock formation in Africa, have been inhabited for more than 100,000 years. The sacred territory of the San in Ngamiland now contains two settlements belonging to two extended families, the Hambukushu and Juc'hoansi. Their Juc'hoansi name means "Copper Bracelet of the Evening". This book contains twelve essays by Alec Campbell, Larry Robins, Michael Taylor, George A. Brook, Mike Murphy, Edwin N. Wilmsen, James R. Denbow, Robert K. Hitchcock, Phillip Segadika and James G. Workman detailing research into the archaeology, prehistory, palaeontology, rock art, geology and anthropology of the region, immortalized in Laurens van der Post's "The Lost World of the Kalahari" (originally published in 1958). The research has shown that far from being just hunters and gatherers the people have been fishers (there was once a large inland lake), miners and metalworkers, rock artists, cattle herders and participants in a coast-to-coast trade network. The area is now a UNESCO World Heritage site. [ASC Leiden abstract]

286 Kgathi, D.L.

Rural livelihoods, risk and political economy of access to natural resources in the Okavango Delta, Botswana / D.L. Kgathi, B.N. Ngwenya and M.B.K. Darkoh, ed.. - New York : Nova Science Publishers, cop. 2011. - XIII, 375 p. : ill., krt. ; 27 cm - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 1611223024

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; livelihoods; natural resource management; political economy; wetlands; deltas; land tenure.

This collective volume is on rural livelihoods and the political economy of access to natural resources in the Okavango Delta, Botswana. Against the backdrop of a fairly widespread undervaluation of wetlands and their natural resources and the associated risk of wetland degradation for the livelihoods of the communities that live there, the book's 18 chapters address this risk based on empirical work in and on Delta-based communities, and contributes to the design of policies for the sustainable development of the Okavango region. The role of knowledge (traditional and otherwise) and information received is explicitly addressed. Following the introductory Part 1, the book presents a general discussion of livelihood patterns in the Okavango region and how they rely on natural

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resources (Part 2); an analysis of access to these resources, the asymmetries therein and institutional aspects thereof (Part 3); and a review of agencies and policies in relation to the management of the region's natural resources (Part 4). Part 5 on policy impacts and implications for sustainable livelihoods concludes the volume. Contributors: H. Bendsen, M. Bolaane, L. Cassidy, M.B.K. Darkoh, T. Kemosidile, D.L. Kgathi, P.K. Kgomotso, W. Matheson, J.E. Mbaiwa, T. Meyer, G. Mmopelwa, N.M. Moleele, K. Mosepele, S. Mosojane, M.R. Motsholapheko, B.N. Ngwenya, S. Ringrose, E. Segosebe, T.M. Stone, O.T. Thakadu, C. Vanderpost, and J. Wilk. [ASC Leiden abstract]

NAMIBIA

287 Bösl, Anton

Constitutional democracy in Namibia : a critical analysis after two decades / ed. by Anton Bösl, Nico Horn & André Du Pisani. - Windhoek : Macmillan Education Namibia, 2010. - XX, 378 p.

ISBN 9991624392

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; constitutions; democracy.

Two decades after Namibia's independence, this collective volume offers an intellectually diverse tapestry of reflective analysis and ideas on the state of constitutional democracy and jurisprudence in Namibia. The chapters have been organized under the rubric of three principal themes. In Section I, Constitutional Democracy and Good Governance, the historiography and construct of constitutional democracy and its implications for governance are explored. Section II, The Genesis of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia, discusses the genesis of the constitution in the country, including its making, its regional and international context, and its antecedents. Section III, Challenges within the Namibian Constitution, addresses the legal philosophy that infused the constitution with meaning, and investigates the trajectory of constitutional development and its wider implications for State and nationbuilding. This section also focuses on a critical consideration of particular constitutional provisions and their formative role in a number of policy and legal domains, such as environmental rights and justice, the paradigm of equality and its actualization, and a consideration of intellectual property rights. [ASC Leiden abstract]

288 Bridgeford, Peter

First settlers in the Maltahöhe District / Peter & Marilyn Bridgeford - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2010), vol. 58, p. 20-31 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; colonists; 1800-1899.

The very first settlers in what was later to become the Maltahöhe District (in present-day Namibia) ranged from missionaries to farmers, who struggled with drought and wild animals as well as with Bushmen living in the area. Later settlers included transport riders for the German colonial authorities, and German colonial administrators. This paper briefly tells their story, covering the period from the first quarter of the 19th century until about 1900. [ASC Leiden abstract]

289 Gargallo, Eduard

Beyond Black and White : ethnicity and land reform in Namibia / Eduard Gargallo - In: *Politique africaine*: (2010), no. 120, p. 152-173 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; land reform; plural society; land rights; ethnicity.

The land reform process initiated in 1991 in Namibia has been based on the official policy of "nation building" which attempts to ignore the existence of ethnic differences and tensions. The government has refused both to accept claims to ancestral lands by communities dispossessed during colonial times; and to recognise as "indigenous" any of the Namibian communities. Land acquired from white farmers is, therefore, redistributed to "African" beneficiaries regardless of their ethnic identity or their history of dispossession, and plots can thus be allocated to people who were never deprived of their land. This articles tries to analyse the reasons behind this policy, and to show how it makes many ethnic communities feel discriminated and unfairly treated. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

290 Gibson, Diana

Negotiating the search for diagnosis and healing tuberculosis in Namibia : a case study of a Ju/'hoansi speaking man / Diana Gibson - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 47-61.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; tuberculosis; medicinal drugs; medicinal plants; Ju/'hoansi; health care.

This case study of tuberculosis among Ju/'hoansi speakers in a small village in Otjodzondjupa district, Namibia, shows how different notions concerning tuberculosis and TB-like complaints become an area of uncertainty and even contention in a situation where tuberculosis education is good but diagnostics, and by extension treatment, are not always easily accessible. The paper argues that culturalism in the health services turns attention away from the socioeconomic and political aspects of tuberculosis. It furthermore shows that Ju/'hoansi speakers have to turn to plant medicines to deal with their ill health when the interface with the health care services becomes problematic. Plants are understood as standing in a particular relationship with humans and with nature as well. Yet the use of plant medicines is also a terrain of medicinal knowledge and practice contested by the

health care services as potentially unsafe and counterproductive to TB treatment. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

291 Graz, F. Patrick

The use of fire as a management tool in the savanna and woodland areas of Namibia / F. Patrick Graz - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2010), vol. 58, p. 56-64 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; fires; savannas; forest management.

Woodland savanna forms a significant component of the vegetation of northeastern Namibia. Fire plays an important role in the development of vegetation. So far, little research has been conducted on the original purposes of burning by local people. Such purposes are varied, ranging from vegetation management for grazing to hunting and gathering. This paper reviews previously published and unpublished sources to obtain a greater understanding of the traditional use of fire in Namibia. This would assist in the development of fire management strategies together with local communities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 Moser, Jana

Die frühesten Karten Südwestafrikas zwischen 1761 und 1879 / Jana Moser - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2009), vol. 57, p. 5-18 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; cartography; expeditions.

Das bis dahin unbekannte südwestliche Afrika im Bereich des heutigen namibischen Staatsgebietes wurde seit der Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts von Europäern intensiv bereist und erforscht. Im Zuge dieser Erforschung entstanden auch die ersten Karten dieses Gebietes. Beginnend mit der ersten bekannten kartographischen Darstellung des südlichen Namibia des Landmessers Brink von 1761 bis zur letzten Karte vor der deutschen Machtübernahme durch Theophilus Hahn von 1879 zeigt der Beitrag die Entwicklung der Forschungsreisen und der daraus resultierenden kartographischen Ergebnisse auf. Nachdem zunächst kleinräumige Routenaufnahmen entstanden, erstellten Forschungsreisende sowie Missionare seit Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts mittels verbesserter Vermessungsmethoden genauere topographische Aufnahmen. Die Beschaffenheit der Landschaft beeinflusste die Art der topographischen Erfassung. Aufgrund des Wassermangels und der geringen Bevölkerungsdichte war es für Reisende wichtiger, mit Hilfe von Karten einen groben Überblick über das Land und die Lage der Wasserstellen zu erhalten, als jedes topographische Detail eingezeichnet zu finden. Der Beitrag ist ein veränderter Nachdruck aus: *Cartographica Helvetica*, Fachzeitschrift für Kartengeschichte, Nr. 30 (2004). Bibliogr., Zsfg. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

293 Reith, Wolfgang

Gouverneure - Administratoren - Präsidenten : wer repräsentierte und regierte Südwestafrika/Namibia in den 125 Jahren von 1884 bis 2009? / Wolfgang Reith - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2010), vol. 58, p. 5-18 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; mandated territories; colonial administrators; political history.

Am 18. November 1884 wurde Heinrich Vogelsang zum kaiserlichen Konsul und damit zum ersten offiziellen Vertreter des Deutschen Reiches in den erworbenen Gebieten Südwestafrikas ernannt. Heinrich Ernst Göring wurde Juni 1885 als erster Reichskommissar nach Südwestafrika entsandt. Ende August 1890 verliess Göring das Schutzgebiet wieder. November 1893 wurde aus dem Reichskommissar ein Landeshauptmann, und mit Wirkung vom 18. April 1898 wurde dieser Titel in den eines Kaiserlichen Gouverneurs umgewandelt. Im Ersten Weltkrieg wurde das bisherige Schutzgebiet das 'Protektorat Südwestafrika'. Erst als das Territorium durch den Vertrag von Versailles der Union von Südafrika als Mandatsgebiet des Völkerbundes zur Verwaltung übertragen wurde (1920), hiess es amtlich nur noch Südwestafrika. Es wurde regiert von einem Administrator. Südafrika unternahm Vorstösse um Südwestafrika seinem Staatsgebiet einzuverleiben, aber der Völkerbund und später die UNO lehnten diesen Wunsch ab. 1967 unternahm die UNO erste konkrete Schritte in Richtung einer Unabhängigkeit des Landes. Nach 12. Juni 1968 sollte Südwestafrika Namibia heissen. Die Amtszeit des letzten Administrators lief aus am 30. September 1977. Ab 1. April 1989 standen der letzte südafrikanische Generaladministrator und der Sondergesandte der UNO gemeinsam an der Spitze einer Interimsregierung. Am 21. März 1990 wurde das Land unabhängig als Republik Namibia, mit als erster Präsident der Chef der SWAPO, Sam Nujoma. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

294 Ruppel, Oliver C.

Women's rights and customary law in Namibia / Oliver C. Ruppel - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2010), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 259-299.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; women's rights; customary law; international law; constitutional law; gender inequality.

The legal framework relating to gender-sensitive issues in Namibia is wide-ranging. However, effective implementation, enforcement and monitoring procedures are also essential in order to put all these theoretical legal provisions into practice. Important legal texts relevant to the protection of women's rights at the national level are the Constitution and a number of statutory laws, such as the Combating of Domestic Violence Act and the Maintenance Act. Relevant African legal instruments include the African Charter for Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Promotion of Gender Equality in the Southern African Development Community. International law counts,

amongst others, the International Bill of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Such legal texts notwithstanding, women are still subject to unequal treatment in many spheres of life, and especially under customary law, due to traditional attitudes and gender stereotyping. Moreover, the constitutional recognition of customary law and cultural rights can potentially clash with constitutional rights on non-discrimination and women's rights. This is reflected in customary marriage, women's land and property rights under customary law, and customary succession and inheritance law. Further challenges for women's rights in Namibia are women's lower social status and lower level of education vis-à-vis men, and the unquestioning belief in the supernatural powers of witchcraft. While law reform is important, the challenge is not to vitiate, but to find common ground between women's rights, gender equality, customary law and practice. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

295 Ruppel, Oliver Christian

Environmental law and policy in Namibia / ed. by Oliver C. Ruppel & Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting. - Windhoek : Hanns Seidel Foundation, 2011. - XXVI, 425 p - Bibliogr., samenvatting.

ISBN 9991684948

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; environmental law; environmental policy.

Underlying the research for this publication was the aim to compile a legal textbook and a collection of and reflection on the most relevant national legal texts and international obligations pertaining to environmental law and policy in Namibia. Contents: Introduction: Namibia and its legal setup; Introducing environmental law; International environmental law from a Namibian perspective; Foundations, sources and implications of national environmental law; Practical implications of environmental management in Namibia: the case study of Ohorongo; Selected sectoral aspects of environmental law in Namibia (legal protection of biodiversity, water and fisheries related statutory law and policy, reform of rural water supply, land and agricultural laws and policies relevant for environmental protection, mining and energy); Customary law and the environment; Western intellectual property rights regimes and traditional knowledge protection systems in Africa; Human rights and the environment; Trade, environment and sustainable development; Environmental justice: advocacy, litigation and mediation; Climate change; Teaching and research of environmental law; The ombudsman and the environment; Environmental journalism. Contributions by Shirley Bethune, Bernadette Bock, Thomas Falk, Manfred O. Hinz, Michael Kirk, Peter Frank Koep, Eliamani Laltaika, Isaac Mapaure, Oliver C. Ruppel, Katharina Ruppel-Schlichting, Absalom Shigwedha, Hugo Meyer van den Berg, Nadia von Bassewitz. [ASC Leiden abstract]

296 Schmidt, Sigrid

Haiseb, the mythical trickster of the Damara, and his relatives, the tricksters of the /Xam and the Baka / Sigrid Schmidt - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2009), vol. 57, p. 21-29.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; trickster tales; folk tales; Nama.

Haiseb is the central figure of the ancient mythological world of the Damara of Namibia. Haiseb is a "mythical trickster", a trickster in human form, as are /Kaggen and Waito, the corresponding figures of the /Xam of South Africa and the Baka of the southern Cameroons. There is never a complete cycle of Haiseb tales, only a number of individual tales. Such tales usually start with the entertaining and often bizarre adventures of the hero and end with the creation of elements of the present world. The basic aspects of African mythical tricksters in general - the trickster tricking and being tricked, the trickster as a liberator of mankind, the trickster as creator, and the trickster as culture hero and transformer of the primeval into the present world - are nowhere revealed as clearly as in the Haiseb tales. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

297 Smolarski, René

Die Sprachwissenschaftliche Arbeit Rheinischer Missionare im Hereroland / René Smolarski - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2010), vol. 58, p. 33-55 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; missions; linguistics; Herero; 1850-1899.

Der Erfolg der Evangelisation durch die Missionare setzte neben mündlicher vor allem eine schriftliche Kommunikation mit der zu missionierenden Bevölkerung voraus, da vor allem die Übersetzung der Bibel und anderer religiöser Schriften in die indigene Sprache die Basis für eine Verbreitung der christlichen Botschaft darstellt. Missionarsarbeit war somit zu Beginn vor allem mit intensiver sprachwissenschaftlicher Arbeit verbunden. So auch im Hereroland, dem nördlichen Teil des heutigen Namibia, in welchem seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts Missionare im Auftrag der Rheinischen Missionsgesellschaft evangelisierten. Die sprachwissenschaftliche Arbeit dieser Missionare und deren Bedeutung für den Erfolg der Evangelisationsbemühungen sowie die dabei auftretenden Schwierigkeiten stehen im Mittelpunkt dieses Artikels. Es geht auch ein auf die politischen, kulturellen und religiösen Rahmenbedingungen, welche die Missionare vorfanden, als sie ihre Tätigkeit im Hereroland aufnahmen. Stellvertretend für eine ganze Reihe sprachwissenschaftlich aktiver Missionare wird hier in erster Linie auf die Arbeiten von Carl Hugo Hahn und Carl Gotthilf Büttner eingegangen. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

298 Vogt, Andreas

Auf den Spuren eines legendären Pioniers / Andreas Vogt & Peter Vogt - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2009), vol. 57, p. 53-98 : foto's, krt.

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ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; colonists; biographies (form).

Der Pionier David Radford (1834-1913) war der erste permanent wohnende Weisse in Angra Pequena (heute Lüderitz). Dort siedelte er vor seit nunmehr fast hundertfünfzig Jahren, seit dem Anfang der 1860er Jahre, und ernährte sich und seine Familie zuerst vom Guanoabbau, dem Robbenschlagen und der Fischerei, später als Spediteur, Händler, Frachtfahrer und Farmer. Er war nicht nur bei der Landnahme der Deutschen Vogelsang und Lüderitz zugegen, sondern sah seine Landrechte durch diese und deren Rechtsnachfolgerin, der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft für Deutsch-Süd-West-Afrika, wesentlich beeinträchtigt und gefährdet. Dieses führte 1910 zu einem Prozess, der als "Radford-Prozess" seinerzeit grosses Aufsehen erregte. In diesem Beitrag sind die Notizen und Hinweise in der Literatur zusammengefasst, die über diesen Pionier berichten, einige Details, die über die Lebensumstände seiner Familie vor der deutschen Kolonialzeit informieren, sowie Einzelheiten über seine Kinder und deren Schicksale. Bibliogr., Fussnoten, Zsfg. auf Deutsch und Englisch. [Zusammenfassung aus Zeitschrift]

SOUTH AFRICA

299 Askvik, Steinar

The dynamics of political trust in South Africa, 1995-2006 / Steinar Askvik - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 25-44 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political change; political attitudes; images; government.

The paper examines the roles of identity-based and performance-based trust in explaining patterns of popular trust in public institutions in post-apartheid South Africa. In particular the analysis maps the dynamics of the relationship between the two types of trust and explores whether performance-based trust will gradually assume prominence when memories of the previous socialization process fade away. The latter would be in accordance with the "life-long learning theory of political support" proposed by W. Mishler and R. Rose (2002) with regard to post-communist regimes. Based on data from the World Values Surveys for 1995, 2001, and 2006, the empirical analysis reveals that both performance and identity continued to influence political trust in South Africa eleven years after the change of regime. Although the impact of racial identities has dropped somewhat in the most recent survey, there is no indication that one source of institutional trust is more dominant than the other. App., bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

300 Baker, Charlotte

The myths surrounding people with albinism in South Africa and Zimbabwe / Charlotte Baker ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 169-181.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; albinism; attitudes; stereotypes.

The myths associated with albinism in South Africa and Zimbabwe have a profound influence on the lives of people with the condition, from the moment of their birth until their death. The beliefs and superstitions surrounding the condition affect family life and interfere with access to education, employment and marriage. Drawing on a common interest in albinism, specialist research interests, and recent multidisciplinary studies and research carried out in South Africa and Zimbabwe, the authors examine these myths and trace their impact on the lives of people with albinism. They trace the actuality of living with the condition in parts of present-day southern Africa, as reported in the first-hand accounts of people with albinism. They compare attitudes to albinism in different cultures and groups, and suggest ways in which the myths that have surrounded people with albinism for so long, which frequently have very negative connotations, can be challenged by a more scientific and culturally neutral explanation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Bangstad, Sindre

Ambiguous accommodation: Cape Muslims and post-apartheid politics / Sindre Bangstad, Sindre Bangstad - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 817-831.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Islam; political attitudes; middle class; ulema.

The authors explore how the elite among Muslim religious leaders in the Western Cape of South Africa, organized in the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC), have positioned themselves with regard to political power in the postapartheid era. They argue that the MJC's positioning may be characterized as premised on a 'loyalist-accommodationist' relation to power, in which the comforts and religious freedoms of a religious minority are seen as best ensured by accommodation with the party in power, the African National Congress (ANC). This strategy is closely linked to the interests of the middle-class elite, from which the elite among the 'ulama' is largely recruited. The authors demonstrate that this loyalist-accommodationist stance has survived the ideological and discursive shifts within the ANC over the course of the post-apartheid era, and explain why a politics of direct challenge to political power from the MJC is unlikely in the 'new South Africa', in spite of the 'ulama's' ambivalence with regard to societal secularization. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Baron, Catherine

Services urbains et néolibéralisme : approches théoriques et enjeux de développement : regards croisés sur deux terrains contrastés (Burkina Faso, Afrique du Sud) / Catherine Baron & Élisabeth Peyroux - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 369-393 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; South Africa; urban development; privatization; water supply; governance.

Le rôle de l'État et des acteurs non étatiques dans le développement urbain fait l'objet de nombreux débats dont les partenariats publics privés dans le domaine des services urbains sont emblématiques. Souvent analysés dans le cadre de la diffusion d'un référentiel néolibéral depuis les années 1980, ils suscitent des questions relatives à la conceptualisation des rapports entre acteurs publics, privés et associatifs, et à la déclinaison locale de ce référentiel. Cet article discute les fondements théoriques du néolibéralisme et souligne qu'une vision globalisante des nouvelles formes de gouvernance ne permet pas de rendre compte de la diversité des modalités de redéfinition des frontières entre sphères publique et privée et des enjeux de développement, comme le montrent les exemples contrastés de l'Afrique du Sud et du Burkina Faso sur la question de l'accès équitable à l'eau et des espaces originalement publics de redéveloppement urbain grâce à la privatisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

303 Besten, Michael

The ghost of Theal : representation of the Khoe-San in SA school history books / Michael Besten - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 67-88.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Khoikhoi; San; stereotypes; history education; textbooks.

Stereotypes about the Khoe-San as premodern, unusual, and virtually extinct in South Africa have been socially pervasive. School history is one very important medium through which such views have been reproduced, spread and sustained. This article examines the way the Khoe-San people have been depicted in South African school history books from the late 1800s into the post-apartheid period. It shows that there has been great consistency of degrading representations of the Khoe-San from the late 1800s, with significant changes occurring only during the 1980s. It also shows that despite the momentous shift in the representation of the Khoe-San in post-1994 books, pernicious ideas, which perpetuate Khoe-San marginalization, have been reproduced. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

304 Boonzaaier, Chris

Rural people's perceptions of wildlife conservation : the case of the Masebe Nature Reserve in Limpopo Province, South Africa / Chris Boonzaaier - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 55-64.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; wildlife protection; nature conservation; national parks and reserves; popular participation; attitudes; Ndebele (South Africa).

The First World rationale for nature conservation is usually the aesthetic and recreational experiences and opportunities that nature provides and its scientific importance, but rural

populations in Africa tend to focus on the utilization of natural resources. This paper argues that management decisions regarding the conservation and utilization of natural resources are inseparable from a people's world view and value system, because values inform people's ideas about useful or valuable resources, appropriate behaviour and their priorities regarding issues such as grazing, hunting versus poaching, job creation, tourism, and access to sacred sites and natural resources. The objective of this study is to gain insight into the perceptions of wildlife conservation among the north Ndebele in Limpopo Province, South Africa, to create a climate in which the community can become involved in issues regarding policy matters and the management of the Masebe Nature Reserve. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

305 Botha, Nina

'Sick' with child / Nina Botha - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 1-8.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; pregnancy; girls; socialization; schools; Afrikaners.

The author uses the phrase 'sick' with child' in a South African context, where girls who have fallen pregnant during their schooling are sent to a hospital school. This school is regarded as an institution that promotes good mothering, and where the attending girls are cured from being 'sick' with child. The paper aims at opening a window on the socioeconomic circumstances, religious ideals and norms amongst some Afrikaans-speaking people. This takes place within a wider framework of shedding light on broader issues in contemporary South Africa. Based on information generated through ethnographic methods, the paper shows how the school in question attempts to perpetuate ideas of a 'good white' and a 'good mother' as part of a discourse of 'ordentlikheid' (being balanced and socially acceptable). The paper concludes with some speculative remarks on the appearance of this 'ordentlikheid' discourse in political statements about teenage pregnancy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Casale, Daniela

Unions and the gender wage gap in South Africa / Daniela Casale and Dorrit Posel - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2011), vol. 20, no. 1, p. 27-59 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; gender inequality; wage differentials; trade unions.

Studies of the wage effects of trade unions in South Africa have been concerned largely with the impact of union membership on the wages of African and white male workers. Consistent with findings in the international literature, these studies have concluded that unions compress the distribution of wages in South Africa, and more specifically, that racial inequality is lower in the union sector than in the non-union sector. This paper explores whether unions in South Africa are associated with comparable gender wage effects among

African workers, using data collected in the nationally representative Labour Force Surveys. Contrary to initial expectations, the authors find that when wage estimations control for broad occupational sorting by gender in union and non-union employment, then the gender wage gap is larger in the union sector than in the non-union sector. They also consider how possible selection into union status affects their estimates, and demonstrate the difficulty of addressing this problem in the South African context by evaluating a variety of selection models. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Ceruti, Claire

The hidden element in the 2010 public-sector strike in South Africa / Claire Ceruti - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 151-157.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; strikes; labour relations; public sector; trade unions.

The 2010 public-sector strike in South Africa was not only a test of the Zuma government but also a test for the strategy of the trade union federation Cosatu to achieve change by influencing policy through their alliance with the ruling party. This alliance produced a contradictory effect: it re-established some measure of loyalty between leaders and government, restoring their faith in collective bargaining. But its effect on workers was to heighten expectations and therefore to heighten militancy around a sense of righteous demand when those expectations were disappointed. That contradiction affected the development of the strike. The unfolding of the strike is partly the story of the contortions of union negotiators caught between betraying their 'comrades in government' and betraying their members. The pragmatics of collective bargaining took precedence over strategizing the strike. In the end, none of the strikers was satisfied with the deal that was made. Bibliogr., notes., ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

308 Clark, Cassandra

"Don't 'paraffin' me": deception, power and agency in a South African sport for development organization / Cassandra Clark - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 33-43.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; professional ethics; corruption; NGO; terminology.

The staff of Sport FUNdamentals Southern Africa (SFSA), a sport for development NGO, have labelled a range of deceitful behaviours 'paraffining'. These behaviours range from improvising life skills lessons to lying in reports. It references paraffin, a common, yet potentially dangerous fuel used in South African townships. In this paper the similarities between 'paraffin', the innovative verb, and paraffin, the familiar noun, are examined, highlighting their uses, reasons for usage, impacts and methods of control. As individuals encounter role conflicts between their job expectations and personal capabilities or available resources, between personal and professional roles or conflicting expectations

from different managers, they often respond by 'paraffining'. In these situations, 'paraffining' can be seen as a creative coping mechanism used to maintain the appearance of professional proficiency. Paraffining also demonstrates individual power and agency within organizational structures since it provides a platform for individuals to confront deceitful situations with people at all levels of authority and pressures the organization to implement measures to reduce their prevalence. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Couper, Scott Everett

Chief Albert Luthuli's conceptualisation of civilisation / Scott Everett Couper - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 46-66.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; politicians; political philosophy.

This article investigates Chief Albert Luthuli's views on civilization by utilizing a weekly newspaper column he penned in the 'Golden City Post'. Luthuli's ecclesiastic tradition, Congregationalism, primarily sourced his views on civilization. Fundamentally, Luthuli understood that civilization is a synthesis of the most positive elements of all cultures. Luthuli and others of his ilk were historical optimists, New Africans, whose conceptualizations can be traced to George Hegel's philosophy of history. Using a hermeneutical lens provided by John and Jean Comaroff, Luthuli is viewed as a hybrid who retained indigenous values that contributed toward civilization, adopted aspects of Western culture, jettisoned aspects of his own indigenous culture and improved upon and more accurately practised that which Western culture and Christianity preached. His ability to refashion his consciousness, not of a black Englishman, but as a New African influenced for the better by the scientific and liberal age, provided him with the agency to lead the fight against apartheid. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Erasmus, Piet

'Vote for real people' : the making of Griqua and Korana identities in Heidedal / Piet Erasmus - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 65-73.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; ethnic identity; Griqua; Khoikhoi; Korana; San.

Since the first European settlements in what is now South Africa, various factors have, over centuries, contributed to the near destruction of the social structures, cohesion and identities of the broader Khoekhoe and San communities of the country. The last few years, however, have seen ethnic mobilization and the creation and establishment of new political structures among people claiming Khoekhoe or San descent. Many revival movements have sprung up across the country, some of which are spearheaded by self-appointed leaders who mobilize support on ethnic grounds. The claims of origin prompted strong criticism both from within the ranks of the Khoekhoe and San, as well as from academics. This paper focuses on some of the revival processes among Griqua and Korana in

Heidedal. Ethnographic material from Heidedal indicates that the processes differ in terms of preamble, agenda and type of leadership. It also shows that the use of the names 'Griqua' and 'Korana' remains controversial and unstable, and that at this stage it would be problematic to apply the notion of 'ethnic group' to the people referred to by these attributes without qualification. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

311 Everatt, David

Participation ... for what purpose? : analysing the depth and quality of public participation in the Integrated Development Planning process in Gauteng / David Everatt, Hein Marais and Nobayethi Dube - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 223-249 : fig., graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; popular participation; urban planning; municipal government.

South Africa's Integrated Development Plans are meant to provide a demand-driven approach to delivery, where citizens map out and prioritize needs, which feeds into local planning and budgeting, and ensures a close match between supply and demand. Drawing on a review of literature and fieldwork in the wards of five diverse Gauteng municipalities, the authors assessed the depth and quality of public participation in the IDP process and its impact on decisionmaking by local government officials. The article begins with a detailed analysis of the (voluminous) literature regarding public participation in development projects, starting with Arnstein's famous "ladder", and seeks to understand where participation in South Africa is located on that ladder - at the base, where it rubberstamps official decisions, or towards the top, where emancipatory notions are at play and power shifts from the bureaucracy to the people. It talks to issues of elite capture at one end, and debates about deliberative democracy and "invited" spaces at the other. The fieldwork findings gave rise to a series of practical recommendations as well as broader recommendations about what is needed if participation in South Africa is to move to a (considerably) higher plane than it has currently reached, which the authors believe to be necessary, and thereby form a key part of the post-apartheid project. The authors conclude by arguing that participation involves more than drawing people into existing political and/or development processes; it transforms those processes in ways that boost people's opportunities and capacities generally to claim their rights. It therefore becomes an aspect of a wider transformative and redistributive project. It is not enough to redesign or adjust processes beforehand in order to facilitate greater participation; they must be amenable to being reshaped by participation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

312 Goosen, Danie

Oor die republikeinse gedagte : 'n oefening in herinnering / Danie Goosen - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 182-203.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political ideologies; presidential systems; memory; Afrikaners.

This paper is a brief exercise in what can be referred to as a politics of remembrance with regard to the republican tradition of Afrikaners in South Africa. Its aim is not to argue that Afrikaners as cultural-historical community can respond to the many crises it faces with a mere return to their republican tradition. Rather, the aim of such a politics of remembrance is to keep the question about the meaning of the republican tradition alive. In the first section, the meaning of the concept 'politics of remembrance' is discussed. In the following sections, the focus shifts to three important characteristics of the republican tradition: first, the way in which the republican tradition represents the relationship between the whole and its parts (with specific reference to the American and French republican traditions); second, the republican idea of freedom (as distinguished from the liberal idea of freedom); and, last, a republican representation of the relationship between politics and religion (in other words, the theological-political problem). Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

313 Graham, Matthew

Covert collusion? : American and South African relations in the Angolan civil war, 1974-1976 / Matthew Graham - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 28-47.

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; South Africa; United States; civil wars; military intervention; foreign policy; covert operations; 1970-1979.

The traditional focus regarding the Angolan civil war, 1974-1976, has been on the nature of Soviet and Cuban involvement, the American response to communist activities, and South Africa's invasion. A point often mentioned, but rarely elaborated upon in the literature, is the degree to which the United States of America (USA) encouraged South Africa to intervene in the Angolan conflict. This paper investigates the extent and nature of American collusion with South Africa in the civil war, and the degree of complicity of senior American officials. The paper argues that on balance, the evidence suggests that senior elements of the United States executive branch, covertly and informally, colluded with South Africa. South African politicians overestimated the depth and extent of American support for South African intervention, and when the USA ceased its assistance, they felt betrayed by the then Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

314 Greenberg, Stephen

The Gauteng city-region : private and public power in the shaping of the city / Stephen Greenberg - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 107-127 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban development; urban planning; global economy.

The city-region is a relatively new concept for South Africa, although the model has been growing in other parts of the world for more than a decade. The concept cannot be separated from scalar restructuring in the context of neoliberalizing globalization. This

generates economic, social and governance contradictions which throw open new spaces for contestation. The logic of the Gauteng city-region is strongly shaped by the National Spatial Development Framework, which emphasizes economic agglomeration and concentrated investment in high potential nodes. While the model remains open to contestation from below, the lack of organized formations at the grassroots level means that it is taking the direction of bipartite arrangements between State and capital. As a result, its implementation threatens to reinforce inherited spatial patterns and inequalities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

315 Habtemichael, Faniel

Complexity thinking in the fight against corruption : some perspectives from South Africa / Faniel Habtemichael and Fanie Cloete - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 85-105.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; corruption.

Corruption and the efforts to curb it can be explained in terms of some elements of complexity thinking. The article analyses corruption and anticorruption efforts, the level of interconnectedness, organization, and coordination involved in fighting corruption in South Africa, and its implications as seen from perspectives of complexity thinking. The authors find that corruption is comparable to a social virus that continuously mutates and adapts to new environments to counter anticorruption strategies. On the basis of its omnipresence, myriad manifestations, causes and impacts, corruption is found to be a complex, dynamic and ever-changing social phenomenon. It is impossible to totally eradicate it, and one can only strive to consistently reduce its intensity and scope over time. A holistic anticorruption policy approach that continuously empowers all sectors of society (starting at the level of the family) and all levels of administration has to be encouraged. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

316 Hamill, James

A (qualified) reaffirmation of ANC hegemony : assessing South Africa's 2009 election / James Hamill - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 3-23.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; elections; 2009; political opposition; opposition parties.

This article analyses South Africa's 2009 general election, the fourth of the democratic era. It contends that while the pre-election period created a number of opportunities for the principal opposition parties, the outcome was a disappointment for them, at least in terms of seriously eroding the national electoral dominance of the ruling African National Congress (ANC). The article seeks to offer a number of explanations for the ANC's fourth consecutive victory while also recognizing that 2009 did not provide it with an unambiguously positive mandate. The outcome might best be characterized as one of qualified hegemony in which

the ANC may now have passed its electoral high water mark. The 2009 poll has created some useful bridgeheads for the opposition from which they can make further advances if they can demonstrate the tactical flexibility, the political acumen, the organizational skills, and the staying power to do so. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Harris, Karen L.

En route to 'Dignity Day' : the South African Chinese and historical commemorations / Karen L. Harris - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 147-162.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; minority groups; Chinese; commemorations; racism.

Not unlike most marginalized minorities within South Africa and throughout the world, the South African Chinese community has remained insular and on the periphery of mainstream national South African commemoration. However, unlike other marginalized South Africans, this situation has been perpetuated beyond the old South African dispensation into the new. The fractured nature not only of South African society, but also of the community itself, along with the changing relations with the Republic of China (or Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China partly accounts for this hiatus. While historical milestones of their presence in South Africa have gone uncelebrated, it was the recognition of their status as 'black' which heralded a significant celebratory commemoration. In June 2009, the Pretoria Chinese Association celebrated 'Dignity Day' to commemorate the first anniversary of the Chinese victory in the Pretoria High Court. After over a century of discrimination since the arrival of their ancestors, the South African Chinese embarked on a successful legal battle against four ministerial departments to contest their exclusion from the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 and the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act No. 35 of 2003. The present article focuses on this event, while at the same time tracing the milestones within the history of the Chinese in South Africa that have, to date, remained uncelebrated. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

318 Henningsen, Anne Folke

Contesting promised land: Moravian mission land conflict in South Africa around 1900 / Anne Folke Henningsen - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2010), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 254-275.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; missions; lawsuits; land conflicts; colonial history.

The Moravians were the first Christian mission to South Africa. At the Moravian mission station Goshen in South Africa's Eastern Cape, conflicts over land rights between missionaries and dissenting congregants around the turn of the twentieth century led to court cases between the two parties. This article analyses an example of an attempt at striking back judicially by a group of black Moravians. The strategies and practices of the

parties involved are analysed and the impact of the civil disobedience of the dissenting congregants is shown. The Goshen Kloof case demonstrates that land rights and/or ownership was a very important thing in South Africa around the turn of the twentieth century for both missionaries and indigenous peoples, and that the indigenous residents at the mission stations were not merely followers of the policies and regulations of the mission societies. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

319 Hoogenraad-Vermaak, Salomon

Die Suid-Afrikaanse sakegemeenskap se rol ten opsigte van politieke mobilisering in die aanloop tot 'n nuwe Suid-Afrika, 1980-1992 / Salomon Hoogenraad-Vermaak en Grietjie Verhoef - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 204-225.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; business; political attitudes; political change; Afrikaners; 1980-1989.

The erosion of apartheid as political policy, a weakening economy, fear for a revolution and stronger cohesion within the business community caused the White business community to unite across cultural and racial divides to protect their interests. The Rubicon speech of 1985 acted as a trigger for business to embrace a political role. The Consultative Business Movement (CBM) was established and business started to mobilize openly against apartheid. Black business supported this mobilization, as they had an interest in a free market economy and a negotiated political settlement. The White business community influenced government to keep political reform on the agenda. This influence was substantial, given the importance of the White business community in stabilizing politics. Within the CBM, debate about the economy was shaped around identifying practical problems as to bar the adoption of solutions based on ideology. By adopting a bridge-building and a catalyst role, the CBM prepared business for change. The adopted consensus approach eased communication between economic role players and focused all role players on socioeconomic development. Through social involvement and social development, South African business demonstrated the suitability of the free-market system to address the grave economic inequalities of South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

320 Huchzermeyer, Marie

Pounding at the tip of the iceberg : the dominant politics of informal settlement eradication in South Africa / Marie Huchzermeyer - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 129-148.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; informal settlements; urban renewal; housing policy.

This article traces the evolution of the South African target to eradicate informal settlements by 2014 within the political position of the Ministry of Housing. It shows an interaction as well as a disjuncture with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and

with South African policy and legislation. In so doing, the article differentiates between an indirect engagement in policy with the causes of land invasion, and a direct (iceberg-pounding) approach in politics and practice to doing away with informal settlements. It associates the non-implementation of the national Programme on Upgrading of Informal Settlements with the widely practised direct approach to slum elimination, which includes eviction and relocation to transit areas. The article points to the centralized political approach in South Africa but does not analyse the reasons for the narrow political agenda on informal settlements. It seeks to expose a trend that is in need of political scientific debate and analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Hull, Elizabeth

International migration, 'domestic struggles' and status aspiration among nurses in South Africa / Elizabeth Hull - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 851-867 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nurses; international migration; employment; gender relations; family; social status.

The achievement of upward mobility through participation in international labour markets has become possible for nurses in the context of a 'new' democratic South Africa, but this contrasts sharply with the predicament of many in the postapartheid context, for whom economic vulnerability and unemployment are the prevailing norm. Such a stark contrast has tended to complicate the domestic relations experienced by nurses who, as working professionals, often have significantly greater financial resources and career flexibility than their husbands. Looking at the possibilities and constraints that are created for nurses in their social relationships particularly with their husbands, the author draws on Belinda Bozzoli's (1983) concept of 'domestic struggles' in order to emphasize the multiplicity and changeability of gendered relations, instead of assuming a single patriarchal status quo. Fixed representations of gender roles nonetheless play an important part in nurses' own commentary on migration. While many nurses speak enthusiastically of the possibilities of seeking work overseas, others draw upon familiar representations of female domestic duty to condemn migrants for neglecting their family in pursuit of financial gain. The author argues that this criticism is rooted in a fear of the threat that migration presents to existing nursing hierarchies, as a new and powerful tool for status acquisition in the postapartheid context. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 Hungbo, Jendele

Talking to the polls : power, time and the politics of representation in two South African radio talk shows / Jendele Hungbo - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 437-454.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; radio; politics; elections; 2009.

Elections have become a major feature with which countries attempt to reinforce their identity of being democratic and inclusive modern states. In South Africa, four general elections have been conducted to elect the president of the Republic since the demise of apartheid. During each of these elections different popular cultural forms are deployed in the campaigns and other related discussions around the electoral process and its larger implications for the nation. This article examines the way in which two radio talk shows functioned as popular cultural platforms for debates around the 2009 South African elections. Drawing on material from SAfm's 'The After Eight Debate' and Talk Radio 702's 'The Redi Direko Show' the article argues that debates during election periods on these radio talk shows reflected a consciousness about time and contestations for power as participants tried to use the shows to reposition themselves and negotiate new identities in the quest for advantage. Adopting a qualitative methodological approach, the article combines material from recorded episodes of the two radio talk shows that dwell on issues around the 2009 general elections, with interviews with purposively sampled participants on the show for the purpose of analysis. It concludes that radio talk shows do not just open up the public domain during major political events such as elections, they also contribute to an understanding of the essence of time and power relations which define contemporary South African society. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

323 Kersting, Norbert

Direct democracy in constitutional processes : the South African plebiscite of 1992 / Norbert Kersting - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 207-222.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; referendums; 1992.

Referendums are often seen as the final step to legitimizing a new constitution. In some cases these plebiscites are used to start the negotiation process. Who initiates the plebiscite and for what reason? Does a referendum strengthen certain actors or weaken their position in further negotiation processes? In this article the last whites-only South African plebiscite in 1992 is used as a case study. Confronted with a strong and growing opposition in the white National Party, President F.W. de Klerk initiated the plebiscite. Representing a new party elite, he wished to avoid a party split and public unrest in the white community. The referendum was broadly supported by the media, important economic interest groups and civil society organizations. The plebiscite strengthened de Klerk's position in the negotiation process at the end of the apartheid State and ultimately it contributed to a relatively peaceful political transition. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Kirkaldy, Alan

Klaas Koen: identity and belonging in the Berlin Mission Society during the late nineteenth century / Alan Kirkaldy - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 99-120.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; missions; Coloureds; ethnic identity; 1850-1899; biographies (form).

Klaas Koen (1852-1883) was the first South African-born missionary of the Berlin Mission Society. From the perspective of the mission authorities, he was the perfect poster boy for their activities in this country. In the dominant thinking of the times, the fact that he was of Khoisan descent should have condemned him to a life of 'wicked foolishness ... and all sorts of heathen sins and disgraces.' Instead, in the interpretation of the mission, having been reborn in Christ, he worked diligently for the mission and remained faithful even unto death. His life was celebrated in a tract and other texts produced by the Society. Given the fact that the reports sent back to headquarters by missionaries in the field followed a rigid format, it is difficult to recover what Koen himself may have thought about his life and actions. This paper examines Koen's life history and explores why the Mission Society treated him, wrote about him, and remembered him as they did. It also suggests some reasons why he may have made the choices that he did. It concludes with an examination of some aspects of his posthumous identity. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

325 Kriel, Inge

Bafokeng, Inc.: power of the nation/corporation amalgam / Inge Kriel - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 44-54.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Bafokeng; enterprises; identity; ethnicity.

The concept of 'Ethnicity, Inc.' so thoroughly conjoins the ethnic nation with the ethnic corporation that it becomes increasingly difficult to think of one without the other. The author analyses the chameleon-like character of Bafokeng, Inc. against the backdrop of her own experiences of this nation/corporation in South Africa, having stayed in a Bafokeng village for seven months in 2006. The Royal Bafokeng Nation's (RBN) ownership of land proved to be very valuable when, in 1924, platinum was discovered in its area. Presently, the RBN is considered 'the richest tribe in Africa'. The author shows how power brokers play the boundaries, skilfully blending, equivocating, mediating, and otherwise working the spheres of nation and corporation, of bureaucracy and market. The strength of Ethnicity, Inc. organizations lies in significant part in their ability to adopt different statuses in the context of a politics of recognition and representation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

326 Krige, Detlev

"We are running for a living" : work, leisure and speculative accumulation in an underground numbers lottery in Johannesburg / Detlev Krige - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 3-24.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; gambling; livelihoods; informal sector.

In this article the author presents a historically-informed ethnography of a Johannesburg underground lottery, 'fahfee' (South Africa). The meaning of this lottery is tied up with the local-level sociological organization of lottery banks and the various actors who participate in it, with changing conceptions of social class, work and leisure under the conditions of growing inequality and jobless growth, and with the everyday strategies and tactics of lottery runners and punters. The author uses the instance of this lottery to argue for a contextualized, multi-levelled and historically-grounded interpretation of the notions "occult economies" and "mysterious modes of accumulation". The prominence of speculative accumulation in the context of this lottery and in the livelihood strategies of those living at the margins of the State and society are strikingly similar to financial practices under the conditions of casino capitalism, financialization and securitization in financial markets. In this way the author links local practices of speculative accumulation with translocal processes generated by present-day neoliberal policies and financial capitalism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

327 Kroukamp, Hendri

Innoverende openbare sektoronderrig en opleiding in 'n ontwikkelende Suid-Afrika: die impak van en response op globalisering = Innovative public sector education and training in a developing South Africa: the impact of and responses to globalisation / Hendri Kroukamp - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 2, p. 157-168.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; administrative reform; civil service training; globalization.

Aan die begin van die 21ste eeu is globalisering waarskynlik een van die mees opmerkbare wêreldwye tendense. Dit reflekteer 'n interafhanklike toestand in die wêreld en dui aan hoe gebeurtenisse, geskilpunte en uitdagings in een deel van die wêreld 'n effek op ander dele het. Baie ontwikkelende lande word in hierdie proses agtergelaat en bly arm, met steeds stygende ongelykhede - beide in en tussen verskillende lande. Suid-Afrika was en is in die gelukkige posisie dat die wêreld sy deure oopgemaak het en daar dus uit wêreldwye ervarings geleer kan word. Alhoewel aanvanklik gedink is dat globalisering net met die ekonomie vereenselwig kan word, het dit ook 'n impak op die politieke, maatskaplike en kulturele aspekte binne 'n samelewing en verg derhalwe nuwe innoverende openbare sektoronderrig en opleiding. Die vinnig toenemende globalisering het verder belangstelling in transnasionale regeringsmodelle gestimuleer, asook belangstelling in burgerskapdefinisië aangewakker. Vir hierdie doeleindes is dit belangrik om te verseker dat doeltreffende openbare sektoronderrig en opleiding relevant tot globalisering aangebied word. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

328 Larkan, Fiona

Of remedies and poisons : recreational use of antiretroviral drugs in the social imagination of South African carers / Fiona Larkan, Brian Van Wyk, Jamie Saris - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 62-73.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; medicinal drugs; illicit trade; health care.

During an ethnographic study of barriers to, and compliance with, antiretroviral (ARV) treatment in the South Africa's West Coast region, the authors came across a general sense amongst health care providers that there was a lively illicit trade in antiretroviral medications. In itself, this is seen to be a barrier to adherence for many of their patients whose medication is traded to, or stolen by, drug dealers. Independent anecdotal evidence is emerging about this trade, though there has been little hard data verifying the existence of a recreational market for ARVs. While there are rumours that Efavirenz (brand-named Stocrin in South Africa) (some of whose side effects are hallucinogenic) is being used in the manufacture of crystal methamphetamine (locally 'tik'), such reports, in themselves, do not seem able to explain the ubiquity (and the confidence) of the belief in this trade amongst the health care providers with whom the authors have interacted. This paper explores aspects of the off-label trade of ARVs (as the authors have come to know it) and, as importantly, how rumour and knowledge of this trade has gained increasing currency in the social imagination of health and social care workers. This, it is argued, could precipitate a real crisis in the government's public rollout programme. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Lee, Rebekah

Death 'on the move': funerals, entrepreneurs and the rural-urban nexus in South Africa / Rebekah Lee - In: *Africa / International African Institute*: (2011), vol. 81, no. 2, p. 226-247.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rural-urban migration; Xhosa; funerals; death rites.

This article primarily concerns the intersection of the changing management of death with the problems and possibilities presented by the growing mobility of the African, and specifically Xhosa-speaking, population in South Africa from the latter half of the twentieth century to the present day. The author is interested in how shifts in the practices and beliefs around death are mediated by individuals, households and businesses who have a historical affinity towards movement, particularly across what has been called the 'rural-urban nexus'. In what ways has this more mobile orientation influenced the perception of rites and responsibilities surrounding death? And how have more mobile 'ways of dying' in turn created new subjectivities and new ways in which to imagine relations between the living and the dead? The author argues that African funeral directors based in Cape Town and the rural areas of the Eastern Cape - a steadily more numerous and prominent group of entrepreneurs - are well-placed to shape these processes, through their role as cultural

mediators and technological innovators, and their particular emphasis on maintaining a flow of bodies (both dead and alive) between rural and urban areas. She focuses on two aspects of contemporary South African funerals - embalming and exhumations - that are suggestive of how the migration dynamic, and the continuing demands from mobile mourners for innovations via the funeral industry, have encouraged new perceptions of and relations to the dead body. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

330 Lenta, Patrick

Law and South African literature / [contrib. by Patrick Lenta... et al.]. - Durban : University of Natal, 2010. - 207 p. ; 21 cm. - (Current writing, ISSN 1013-929X ; vol. 22, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literature; law.

The three main strands of law and literature scholarship - law in literature, law as literature, and the legal regulation of literature - are represented in this special issue of 'Current Writing', the purpose of which is to promote, in a South African context, pedagogy and research directed towards a blending of two fields that have until recently "been programmatically disjoined by each discipline's self-regard". Contributions: Introduction: law and South African literature (Patrick Lenta); Fables of death: law, race and representations of African mine workers in 'Umteteli wa Bantu' in the 1920s (Khwezi Mkhize); Writing the South African Treason Trial (Stephen Clingman); Postcolonial violence: narrating South Africa, May 2008 (Corinne Sandwith); Fences (Carrol Clarkson); Law, subject de/formation and resistance in Bloke Modisane's 'Blame me on history' (Patrick Lenta); Coded narratives of Nongoloza, Doggy Dog: narrating the self and nation in Jonny Steinberg's 'The number' (Isaac Ndlovu); Ambiguous bodies, authentic bodies: terrorists, passports, and immigration law in the post 9/11 world (on Imran Coovadia's novel 'Green-eyed thieves', 2006) (M. Neelika Jayawardane); "It is not crime in the way you see it": crime discourses and outlaw culture in 'Yizo Yizo' (Innocentia Jabulisile Mhlambi). [ASC Leiden abstract]

331 Liziwe, J.

The impact and effectiveness of the child support grant in Gugulethu, South Africa / Liziwe, J. and Kongolo, M. - In: *Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review*: (2011), vol. 27, no. 1, p. 49-66 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; family allowances; child care; social security.

For the first time in South Africa's history, the Constitution compels the State to ensure the progressive realization of a social security grant. The country's constitution commits the State to developing a comprehensive social security system for all South Africans. This study investigates the impact and effectiveness of the Child Support Grant in Gugulethu,

Western Cape Province, South Africa. Data was collected in 2007 using direct interview schedules with respondents from 30 households. The findings suggest that the Child Support Grant is more effective if it is incorporated into the household income, that recipients of the grant mainly spend it on food and in paying school fees for their children. Although the recipients share the same sentiment with regards to the amount of the grant (small), they all agree that it has a positive impact on children's lives, especially when it is combined with the household income. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Malan, Koos

Die Grondwet, onderwysowerhede en die pad vorentoe vir Afrikaanse skole = The Constitution, education authorities and the road ahead for single medium Afrikaans schools / Koos Malan - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 2, p. 261-283.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; languages of instruction; Afrikaans language; educational policy; jurisprudence.

Hierdie artikel behandel die posisie van (Afrikaanse) enkelmediumskole met verwysing na die Grondwet, wetgewing en tersaaklike regspraak in geskille tussen provinsiale onderwysowerhede en die beheerliggame van Afrikaanse skole. Die regsposisie word beskryf en die uitsprake weergegee. Die bedoeling is egter nie 'n gedetailleerde regstegniese kritiek op die uitsprake nie. Veel eerder is die klem daarop om aan te toon dat selfs waar die uitsprake in die guns van die skole was, die regshulp wat die howe verleen het ontoereikend was aangesien dit nie die onregmatige optrede van die owerhede ongedaan kon maak nie. Dit, in samehang met ander faktore bring aan die lig dat te veel vertroue op die reg en die howe geplaas is om die posisie van Afrikaanse enkelmediumonderwys te beskerm en dat alternatiewe weë om hierdie beskerming te verskaf, ondersoek moet word. Van hierdie alternatiewe word kortliks aan die orde gestel. Die artikel sluit af met 'n bondige oorsig van verskeie staatsbeskouings waarvolgens die hantering van voertale in die onderwys ingerig kan word. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

333 Manson, Andrew

"Punching above its weight" : the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref) and the fall of Bophuthatswana / Andrew Manson - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 55-83.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Bophuthatswana; NGO; human rights; political repression; anti-apartheid resistance; 1990-1999.

This article traces the history of the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum (Maref) that operated in the former homeland of Bophuthatswana (South Africa) from early 1990 to late 1994. It was the only human rights organization in Bophuthatswana. Maref's work was in five areas.

Firstly, it monitored human rights abuses as a consequence of political repression in the homeland. Secondly, it responded to these abuses by means of disseminating the facts behind them. Thirdly, it attempted to defend the interests of the victims by means of seeking legal redress and relief from suffering and deprivation. Fourthly, it agitated for political change in Bophuthatswana in accordance with the changing nature of political reform in South Africa as a whole. Lastly it collated and published the information that formed an essential component of the negotiations that led to the new dispensation in 1994. For these activities, Maref members were severely harassed. The role the organization played generally has received little analysis or comment, and is deserving of a place in the annals of human rights activities and activists during this period of transformation and upheaval in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

334 Marschall, Sabine

Private sector involvement in public history production in South Africa: the 'Sunday Times' Heritage Project / Sabine Marschall - In: *African Studies Review*: (2010), vol. 53, no. 3, p. 35-59 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; monuments; cultural heritage; private sector.

This article investigates issues of identity construction and public memorialization in postapartheid South Africa. It focuses on the 'Sunday Times' Heritage Project, a unique private-sector initiative that involved the installation of thirty memorials throughout the country between 2006 and 2008. The article discusses the conceptualization and implementation of the project, pointing out important differences between this private initiative and the State-directed heritage effort. By interrogating the nexus between race, space, and memory in the construction of memorials, the article highlights the significance of placement and location in the formation of new identity discourses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

335 Marx, Christoph

From trusteeship to self-determination : L.J. du Plessis' thinking on apartheid and his conflict with H.F. Verwoerd / Christof Marx - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 50-75.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political ideologies; apartheid; political conflicts.

This paper analyses the conflict in the 1950s between L.J. Du Plessis of Potchefstroom University and South Africa's prime minister, Hendrik Verwoerd. The issue was whether apartheid, in the way Verwoerd implemented it, was justifiable. Du Plessis came to the conclusion that apartheid would only be justifiable if it gave Africans a chance to realize their self-determination. Driven by his Calvinist convictions and inspired by the decolonization process on the African continent, he argued for negotiations with South Africa's black political leaders, including those of the ANC. The Calvinist doctrine of

justification explains why Du Plessis, who was a member of the Ossewabrandwag Grootraad during the 1940s, advocated dialogue with Africans. As a fervent cultural nationalist he believed in communities; he rejected individualism and parliamentary democracy. But when his conviction grew that time was running out for white South Africans, he was prepared to give up on apartheid as a policy. The National Party and Verwoerd rejected his proposals out of hand. Du Plessis was ostracized and expelled from the party. In the end, he became disillusioned and decided to resign from the Afrikaner Broederbond, whose chairman he once had been. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

336 Muller, Cornelis Hermanus

Dealing with a hot potato : the commemoration of the 1959 'Potato Boycott' / Cornelis Hermanus Muller - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 76-98.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; boycotts; potatoes; 1959; commemorations; black workers; racism; agricultural workers.

The year 2009 marked the 50th commemoration of the so-called 'Potato Boycott' in South Africa. This celebration, not unlike the boycott itself, was shrouded in convoluted controversy. While the Mpumalanga provincial government initiated premature celebrations, the event itself was beset by various misunderstandings and conflicting interpretations. This article analyses the complexity of the recent commemoration, but also considers the actual boycott, by tracing its history. The potato boycott took place in a period when Blacks implemented various economic boycotts to voice their frustration with the discriminatory apartheid laws that affected their daily existence. In this case, the government tried to supply farmers in the Eastern Transvaal with cheap 'convict' labour. In June 1959, ANC activist Robert Resha made a call to Black people to withhold their purchasing power from particular retail establishments and specifically not to buy potatoes. The ANC launched the Boycott as a reaction to alleged farm labour abuse practised mainly on farms in the Transvaal highveld. By specifically boycotting potatoes, Blacks sought to send farmers a direct message and to strike an economic blow to capitalist farming and its allegedly abusive nature. They also were intent on forcing the government to abandon the regulation of farm labour and admit to the illegality of the system. The protest action also elicited widespread (and contradictory) reaction among the press and nongovernmental agencies. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

337 Murray, Jessica

Enhancing participatory governance and fostering active citizenship : an overview of local and international best practices / Jessica Murray, Busani Tshabangu and Natasha Erlank - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 45-66.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Southern Africa; world; popular participation; community development.

Active citizenship is a concept which has become increasingly topical as governments seek ways of fostering proactive participation by empowered citizens and communities. The deepening of participatory democracy in South Africa is a work in progress and lessons can be drawn from communities ranging from as close to home as Bonteheuwel and Durban to as far afield as Bolivia and the United Kingdom. The authors identify projects in South Africa and elsewhere that have been implemented in specific communities and that have included best practices with respect to encouraging active citizenship and participatory local governance. These projects are explored to ascertain and explain precisely what mechanisms were employed and how they were employed to lead to successful outcomes. The interventions are organized according to the issues they are meant to address: health care, housing, safety, the environment. An overview of the literature reveals that well-documented examples of mechanisms that resulted in unmitigated success in specific communities remain rare. Yet this does not mean that there have not been a great many projects and interventions that have sought to address these issues in communities around the globe. It is necessary to collate projects and to compile best practice guidelines from the parts of the projects that functioned successfully while learning from the aspects that failed. In other words, a search for definitive best practices is likely to end in disappointment, but the more difficult task of analysing even partially successful practices is necessary to excavate lessons from the work that has been done. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

338 Neely, Abigail H.

'Blame it on the weeds' : politics, poverty, and ecology in the new South Africa / Abigail H. Neely - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 869-887.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; environmental policy; nature conservation; botany; poverty reduction; fires.

In January of 2000, spectacular fires burned in the natural veld of Cape Town, South Africa. As the fire-fighting effort finished, a theory emerged: invasive alien species, trees from other countries, such as Australia and the United States, were to blame for the fires. While the invasive alien hypothesis captured the attention of media and policy makers alike, there was little ecological evidence to support it. This article places the fires of 2000 in a longer history of postapartheid policy and science surrounding invasive alien floral species, arguing that the fires allowed for a synergy between concerns over poverty relief, nature conservation, and scientific research. The most visible example of this synergy was an increased commitment to the Working for Water programme on the Cape Peninsula, a large-scale employment programme utilizing unskilled labour to clear invasive alien species

in order to conserve South African water resources. In addition to providing employment for South Africa's poorest citizens, Working for Water provided funding for ecological research about invasive alien species. The studies that resulted from this funding focused on gathering information to make practical suggestions for invasive species control. Although the focus of these studies was on management, the science used was itself as rigorous as it had ever been. In the post-apartheid era, as poverty relief and nature conservation came together, scientists ensured that they would continue to play a role in nature conservation by making their research relevant to both invasive species control and to poverty relief. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Niehaus, Isak

Maternal incest as moral panic : envisioning futures without fathers in the South African lowveld / Isak Niehaus - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 833-849.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rumours; incest; single-parent family; mothers; social conditions.

During 2008, rumours about revolting incestuous encounters between sons and their mothers circulated in the Bushbuckridge municipality of the South African lowveld. This article views these rumours as expressing moral panic, paying particular attention to the historical contexts of their emergence and circulation, and to their temporal orientation. The article locates these rumours in the periphery of South Africa's de-industrializing economy, marked by increased unemployment and criminality among men and by a growing prominence of women-headed households. They express a regressive temporalization and pessimistic vision, not of development, progress and civilization, but rather of deterioration and decivilization. Through the alleged act of incest, sons who engage in crime usurp the authority of fathers who once produced value in strategic industries and mines. As such the rumours envision a dystopia marked by the 'death of the father' and chaotic disorder without morality and law. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Nugent, Paul

Do nations have stomachs? : food, drink and imagined community in Africa / Paul Nugent - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2010), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 87-113.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; national identity; eating customs; drinking customs.

This paper takes a rhetorical question posed by Ernest Gellner and reframes it to ask whether a sense of national identity can be forged through everyday acts of consumption - in particular, that of food and drink. The article finds value in Benedict Anderson's conception of the nation as an imagined community, but argues that it makes little sense to privilege the printed word over other forms of consumption. The article goes on to suggest

that there have been significant convergences at the level of consumption, but that not all of this has led to reflection about what it means to be a member of the nation. Some lessons are drawn from literatures about music and dress, following which the attention turns to alcoholic drinks and everyday foodstuffs. The history of the consumption of beer and wine in South Africa is used as a case study for convergence in a least likely scenario. The discussion on food observes that while cuisine is not a matter of debate in many African countries, in some countries, like Ethiopia and Senegal, it is taken very seriously indeed. In South Africa, there are ongoing efforts to posit food preferences as something distinctively South African. Although the braai is often discussed in a lighthearted manner, the promotion of a sense of awareness about what all South Africans share in terms of eating habits also has a more serious side to it. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

341 Ogenga, Fredrick

Mugabe must go: textual meanings of the representation of the Zimbabwean situation by the South African press / Fredrick Ogenga - In: *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*: (2011), vol. 1, no. 1, p. 39-70 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zimbabwe; press; stereotypes.

This article is a textual analysis of the South African press representation of the political, economic, and social situations in Zimbabwe. The article argues that the South African press presents a stereotypical and sensational view of Zimbabwe, as the international press portrays all of Africa. Further, it argues that the press's deeper agenda is to get Mugabe to go so that Western norms of democracy and human rights can be realized. Although most international press coverage of Africa is negative, the coverage of the Zimbabwean situation merits some degree of negative coverage. However, this coverage should reflect the extent to which the public discourse in South Africa and Zimbabwe agrees with the 'negative' analysis of what is happening in Zimbabwe. The South African press is reflecting the views of South Africans and Zimbabweans that, seemingly, lean towards the fact that Zimbabwe is faced with a problematic situation. The article examines the headlines, photographs, captions, and cartoons used to represent the situation in Zimbabwe. It also analyses the metaphors, analogies, and intertexts in selected stories to thematically unpack their meanings. The representation of Zimbabwe is achieved through icons and symbols that connote the existence of a problematic situation in the country. The textual analysis indicates that for Zimbabwe to restore democratic practices and recover economically, Mugabe must go. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

342 Oloyede, Olajide

Epistemological issues in the making of an African medicine : Sutherlandia (Lessertia frutescens) / Olajide Oloyede - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 2, p. 74-88.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; medicinal plants; folk medicine; medical research; medical sciences; epistemology.

The scientific clinical trial of the African traditional medicine Sutherlandia (Lessertia frutescens) forms an interface between the indigenous local knowledge of people living with AIDS, traditional health practitioners and that of science and global health. Up till now, no cross-disciplinary studies have been done on epistemological questions concerning especially the knowledge and understanding of "proof" of efficacy concerning an African traditional medicine. This paper draws together insights and analysis from the anthropology and sociology of health and healing in discussing the intersecting fields of knowledge and experience of pharmacology, phytotherapy and related fields, as well as that of biomedical and traditional health practitioners, and of research subjects involved in the making of clinical trials of Sutherlandia (Lessertia frutescens) in South Africa. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

343 Opland, Jeff

The Xhosa 'imbongi' as trickster / Jeff Opland and Patrick McAllister - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2010), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 157-167 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Xhosa; griots; praise poetry.

The Xhosa 'imbongi' (praise poet) in South Africa served a number of social functions: he recorded clan and family relationships, alluded to historical events and commented on current affairs. He confirmed a sense of identity in his audiences as members of a chiefdom or nation. This article suggests that in enacting his ritual of kingship, the Xhosa 'imbongi' is marked by his accoutrements and his artistic performance as separated from society; he assumes a sacred stance in a transitional position and effects the social incorporation of his audiences; he mediates between chief and subjects, serving as both upholder of the chief's status and as social critic. His liminal location invites comparison with other trickster figures of African mythology and folklore like Ananse and Legba. This perspective explains the occasional self-belittling assertions by the 'imbongi', as well as the 'imbongi's' licence to criticize and use ribald language with impunity. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

344 Orderson, Crystal

2010 Annual Ruth First Memorial Lecture, University of the Witwatersrand : voices from the margin / Crystal Orderson - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 156-165.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; single mothers; family allowances; living conditions; townships; speeches (form).

This lecture narrates the story of young single mothers living in Mitchell's Plain, a township on the periphery of Cape Town, South Africa, the choices they make on a daily basis and the exclusion they face. The Ruth First Fellowship allowed the author to return to her hometown of Mitchell's Plain, located on the Cape Flats, to research and investigate the plight of single mothers who receive a child support grant from the State. In the lecture she tells the story of a community of women who rely on matriarchal networks to survive; the choices they make. Her story of their lives challenges the widespread notion that those receiving the child support grant are living off the State. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

345 Orgeret, Kristin Skare

The road to renaming - what's in a name? : the changing of Durban's street names and its coverage in 'The Mercury' / Kristin Skare Orgeret - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 297-320 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; place names; roads; urban environment; journalism.

The article investigates how the Durban newspaper 'The Mercury' covered the renaming of a large number of streets in Durban, South Africa. Through analysis of selected newspaper articles combined with interviews with some of the central journalists covering the name changes, the article seeks to study the renaming process from different perspectives. Questions of identity politics, collective memory, rewriting of history and postcolonial discourses in the era of democracy are issues dealt with. The article also touches upon the increasing tendency to categorize the diverse South African media audiences into socioeconomic groups, and the challenges that may arise from this in terms of creating, representing and reaching a complex nation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

346 Padayachee, Vishnu

Ideas and power: academic economists and the making of economic policy : the South African experience in comparative perspective (1985-2007) / Vishnu Padayachee & Graham Sherbut - In: *Cahiers d'études africaines*: (2011), vol. 51, cah. 202/203, p. 609-647.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic policy; economic theories; 1980-1989; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

This working paper written in 2007 reviews a quarter of a century of economic policy debates and reflections in South Africa during the last ten years of apartheid and after the coming into power of the ANC in 1994. It focuses on the relationship between academics,

experts and governmental actors, as well as on foreign economists. It demonstrates the changing perspectives of former anti-apartheid activists and their subsequent alignment with international and national liberal orthodoxy. The paper concludes with a positive vision of what could be a more radical policy thinking and of a new militant mood of analysis. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

347 Paleker, Gairoonisa

On the town and underworld in South Africa : representations of urban Africans in "black films", 1974-1990 / Gairoonisa Paleker - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 37-54.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; cinema; Blacks; images; apartheid; urbanization.

Representations of urban Africans in "black films" have kept pace with changing apartheid policies in South Africa and legislation governing the migration of Africans to South African urban centres. "Black films" have gone from depicting Africans in urban centres as an undifferentiated mass to more nuanced and complex representations that reflect a changing society. However, what has remained constant in all the films discussed in this paper is the thematic preoccupation with African crime and criminality, as well as the compulsion to moralize that crime does not pay. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Palitza, Kristin

What is left unsaid : reporting the South African HIV epidemic / [ed. by Kristin Palitza ... et al.]. - Auckland Park : Fanele, 2010. - XXIII, 358 p., [24] p. foto's. : foto's, graf., tab. ; 24 cm - Published by Fanele on behalf of the Anova Health Institute. - Met bibliogr., index.

ISBN 1920196250

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; mass media.

The history of HIV reporting in South Africa is fraught with problems arising from the political background and the long-standing, conflict-ridden relationship between the government and the media. To the media HIV was as much a question of politics and power as it was of health and science. Therefore the media were highly focused on scrutinizing the role of the government in managing the health care system with regard to the epidemic, straining the relationship of the government with scientists, health practitioners, AIDS activists and civil society organizations. The result has been two decades of delayed and divisive policymaking, still evident in the public health care system. This book consists of two sections. The first is The Role of the Media in HIV reporting in South Africa, which has three chapters each composed of several sub-chapters discussing media analysis, the quality of the reporting and conflict and HIV in the South African press. The authors are Catherine Duncan, Kylie Thomas, Natalie Ridgard, Media Monitoring Africa

and Alan Finlay, Ida Jooste, Franz Krüger, Nicola Spurr, Kristin Palitza, and André Smith. The second section is entitled HIV Research and Feature Articles and is composed of five chapters, each made up of a number of sub-chapters. They deal with the topics of prevention of mother-to-child transmission, children affected by HIV, abstinence and faithfulness, stigma, denial and disclosure and the role of traditional healers. The authors are Nicola Spurr, Natalie Ridgard, Charis Labuschange, Philippa Garson, Glynis Clacherty, Christina Stucky, Mike Saneka, Sabelo Zondo, Suzanne Leclerc-Madlala, and Zanele Buthelezi. [ASC Leiden abstract]

349 Palmer, Robin

ICT4D and the Siyakhula living lab : an anthropological contribution to digital development / Robin Palmer - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 19-32 : ill., graf., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; information technology; rural development; anthropological research.

If 'development' (as opposed to modernization) is about agency and empowerment for those who currently lack it, then there is development potential in the newest ICTs. Informatics professionals and elements of the 'development community' reaching as high as the World Bank and the United Nations (Millennium Development Goals) regard ICT4D (ICTs for development) as a potential redeemer of half a century of mostly failed interventions on behalf of the world's poor. But how feasible is ICT4D? How is it being received and what are its direct and indirect impacts? This paper is the outcome of four years of engagement with an ICT4D research project founded in Dwesa-Cwebe, a remote and underdeveloped area on the Wild Coast of South Africa's Eastern Cape. It assesses not only the potential and snags of ICT as a development tool, but also, via a baseline research project completed in 2008, provides a sense of the setting, the needs of the community and the potential of the 'living lab' approach to ICT4D. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

350 Pirie, Gordon H.

Elite exoticism : sea-rail cruise tourism to South Africa, 1926-1939 / Gordon H. Pirie - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 73-99 : ill., foto's, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; tourism; 1900-1949.

South Africa's railway and harbours operator (SAR&H) was the arch promoter of overseas tourism to South Africa for thirty years after Union in 1910. To its package tours for independent inbound tourists, the SAR&H added exclusive port-to-port rail trips across South Africa by partnering with overseas cruise ship operators. Whereas the European market was a mainstay, the more distant North American market only became accessible in

relation to lengthy round-the-world cruises. Between 1926 and 1939 approximately fifty long-distance luxury trains met thirty-one cruise liners to transport some 5,000 wealthy tourists through various inland scenic, cultural and wildlife attractions in southern Africa. Port calls by visiting cruise liners created their own spectacle and stir. Eventually more cruise passengers elected to stay on board ship at the end of long ocean voyages, elite visitors took cross-country flights to increase the novelty of travel, and this first period of South African sea-rail tourism came to a close. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

351 Pretorius, Fransjohan

The White concentration camps of the Anglo-Boer War : a debate without end / Fransjohan Pretorius - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 34-49.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; concentration camps; Whites; Anglo-Boer wars; historiography.

This paper presents an overview of some of the most important historiographical contributions on the White concentration camps the British erected during the Anglo-Boer War. This is followed by a criticism of two recent publications: Liz Stanley's book 'Mourning becomes... Post/memory, commemoration and the concentration camps of the South African War' (2006) and Elizabeth van Heyningen's article entitled 'A tool for modernisation? The Boer concentration camps of the South African War, 1900-1902', in the 'South African Journal of Science' (2010). Despite quite some merit, both publications are criticized for their subjectivity. It is concluded that the truth about the camps is much more complicated and nuanced than the portrayal provided by these authors. Ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

352 Pucherova, Dobrota

A romance that failed: Bessie Head and black nationalism in 1960s South Africa / Dobrota Pucherova - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 2, p. 105-124.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; South Africa; women writers; apartheid; nationalism; identity.

Bessie Head's decision to leave South Africa for Botswana in 1964 at age twenty-six has been read as the consequence of apartheid's oppressive racial politics that saw her racial ambiguity as particularly threatening. However, as her early South African work would suggest, Head, who would become Botswana's best-known writer, was ostracized as much by burgeoning black nationalist discourses as by apartheid's racism. This article argues that the existing anti-apartheid discourse in post-Sharpeville South Africa was inadequate in comprehending Head's identity as mixed-raced and as a woman, as evident in her juvenilia. In her early work, Head undertook the double task of dismantling not only the racist discourse of apartheid but also the racist/masculinist elements of the available anti-apartheid discourse of her time, in an attempt to accommodate her dissident identity as an

anti-apartheid writer and activist - but not male; and not black and not white. Gender, alongside her race, is seen to play a crucial role in Head's inability to construct an anti-apartheid identity in an atmosphere of a sharpening racial dialectic. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

353 Reddy, Thiven

ANC decline, social mobilization and political society : understanding South Africa's evolving political culture / Thiven Reddy - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 185-206.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; political conditions; politics; African National Congress; State-society relationship; patronage; 1990-1999; 2000-2009.

This article examines the evolving political culture in contemporary South Africa. It draws on elite culture, neopatrimonialism, and revisionist institutionalist perspectives to understand State weaknesses and patterns of politicization confronting South Africa's developing democracy. While it accepts that the democratic political system and its constituent institutions are in place and function formally, a discourse of violence or threats of violence to rival political actors is commonplace. The article is structured as follows: the first part describes the increased social mobilization of disgruntled citizens who rely on a discourse of violence rather than articulating grievances through political structures; the second part focuses on those factors that ferment this kind of political culture. The article discusses the deepening economic inequality and its expression in class conflict under conditions of democracy. It then discusses the politics of the ANC as a dominant party, and in particular intra-elite conflict, ANC factionalization, and the consequent weakening of State institutions. These factors encourage a politics in which political society, rather than civil society, becomes the main terrain for expressing conflict. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

354 Roberts, R.S.

Alban Njube Lobengula, Iqanda le Ngwenya : a chronicle of a royal heir's exile and despair / R.S. Roberts - In: *Heritage of Zimbabwe*: (2010), no. 29, p. 1-32 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; South Africa; exile; traditional rulers; Matabele polity; local history.

Njube was born in c. 1878/1880 to one of the most important wives of Lobengula, then Chief of the Ndebele. He was the oldest of Lobengula's four 'royal' sons. After Lobengula's death, the British South Africa Company assumed responsibility over the immediate members of the royal family by giving pensions to the queens and their sons and daughters. Cecil Rhodes had Njube and the next two by age of the royal sons, as being closest to the throne, brought down to Cape Town in 1894. The present paper sketches Njube's life in the Cape Colony. It pays attention to his life-long efforts to return home to Matabeleland and his chronic shortage of money. This posed an enduring problem for the

Chief Native Commissioner Matabeleland and the Administrator in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), which only ended with Njube's death from pneumonia in 1910. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

355 Rogerson, Christian M.

Urban agriculture and public administration : institutional context and local response in Gauteng / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 183-198.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban agriculture; agricultural policy; local government.

For public administrators, urban agriculture is a subject of critical policy debate across the developing world. This paper analyses the institutional context and recent public responses to the state of urban agriculture in Gauteng, South Africa's economic heartland. In policy terms, several supportive initiatives exist in urban areas of Gauteng. Mostly, these policy initiatives are driven by the provincial administration in partnership with other stakeholders, including the tier of local (metropolitan municipality) government. Nevertheless, sub-national initiatives are relatively weak and lack the impact that a national policy for urban agriculture might produce. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

356 Rogerson, Christian M.

Tracking local economic development policy and practice in South Africa, 1994-2009 / Christian M. Rogerson - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 149-168.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic development.

Local economic development (LED) is a salient public policy issue in South Africa. This article offers a critical analysis both of the current policy status of LED in South Africa and of 15 years (1994-2009) of evolving LED practice. Themes of concern are an overview and discussion of current LED policies, frameworks and guidelines; the key LED stakeholders and how they define their own roles in LED; and the emergence and state of the practice of LED in South Africa since the 1994 democratic transition. It is argued that considerable overlap and duplication of tasks exist among key institutional stakeholders. National government must assume a greater leadership role and establish clear LED guidelines to assist often poorly capacitated local authorities to facilitate LED activities. Fifteen years of LED practice in South Africa have served to reinforce geographical inequalities in economic and social development across the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

357 Ross, Robert

The Cambridge history of South Africa. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2011. - XI, 724 p. : krt., tab. ; 23 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 651-695. - Met bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 0521869838

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history; 1880-1889; 1890-1899; 1900-1999.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

This book, the second of two volumes on the history of South Africa, surveys the country's history from the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in the late 19th century to the first democratic elections in 1994. It covers political, economic, social and intellectual developments and their interconnections. Contributions: South Africa and South Africans: nationality, belonging, citizenship (Saul Dubow); Imperialism, settler identities, and colonial capitalism: the hundred-year origins of the 1899 South African war (Stanley Trapido); Class, culture, and consciousness in South Africa, 1880-1899 (Shula Marks); War and union, 1899-1910 (Shula Marks); South Africa: the Union years, 1910-1948 - political and economic foundations (Bill Freund); South African society and culture, 1910-1948 (Philip Bonner); The apartheid project, 1948-1970 (Deborah Posel); Popular responses to apartheid: 1948-c. 1975 (Anne Kelk Mager and Maanda Mulaudzi); Resistance and reform, 1973-1994 (Tom Lodge); The evolution of the South African population in the twentieth century (Charles Simkins); The economy and poverty in the twentieth century (Nicoli Nattrass and Jeremy Seekings); Modernity, culture, and nation (Tlhalo Raditlhalo); Environment, heritage, resistance, and health: newer historiographical directions (Albert Grundlingh et al.). [ASC Leiden abstract]

358 Saint, Lily

Not Western: race, reading, and the South African photocomic / Lily Saint - In: *Journal of Southern African Studies*: (2010), vol. 36, no. 4, p. 939-958 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; comic strips; photography; popular culture; apartheid.

Photocomics were widely popular in South Africa in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, yet they have received little critical attention. This article has two goals. First, it seeks to contextualize the production and consumption of photocomics during apartheid. Second, focusing on one popular form of the photocomic- the Western - it looks at how narrative and aesthetic conventions of the form reinforced, yet simultaneously disturbed, the apartheid State's fantasy of total segregation. Reading practices fostered interracial contact in the imaginative and affective spheres even while apartheid doctrine attempted to prevent it. Conjoining text and photograph, sequence and still, mimesis, fantasy, Europe, Africa, and the Americas, the photocomic is not just an outmoded form of popular entertainment, but instead connects readings in popular culture with the formation of complex political subjectivities. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

359 Sill, Kaitlyn L.

Panel assignment in appellate courts : strategic behaviour in the South African Supreme Court of Appeal / Kaitlyn L. Sill and Stacia L. Haynie - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 269-285 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; judges; supreme courts; judgments.

Numerous studies on judges in various countries have found that judges behave strategically in order to obtain politically favourable case outcomes. In this study, the authors examine whether chief justices of the South African Supreme Court of Appeal strategically assign judges to panels to maximize the political favourability of case outcomes. Prior to the 1994 democratic dispensation the court was known as the Appellate Division and was the titular head of the judicial hierarchy. Under the new constitution, the newly formed Constitutional Court now sits at the apex of the judiciary. For consistency the authors refer to the court as the Supreme Court of Appeal despite the 31-year time frame of the analysis (1970-2000). They confirm what other South African scholars have found, that chief justices do strategically make panel assignments. More critically, the analysis shows that they take into account the cumulative composition of the final panel rather than solely considering the individual judges. Specifically, the authors find that chief justices attempt to make panel assignments in order to maximize the ideological proximity of a minimum winning coalition on the panel, especially in highly salient cases. By strategically appointing the panels, the chief increases the likelihood that the minimum number of judges necessary will vote in his preferred direction. The analysis thus provides further evidence that judges engage in strategic behaviour during the decisionmaking process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

360 Simpson, Thula

Main machinery : the ANC's armed underground in Johannesburg during the 1976 Soweto uprising / Thula Simpson - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 415-436.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; anti-apartheid resistance; covert operations; 1970-1979.

Having completed their training in Military Combat Work (MCW) in the Eastern Bloc by the early months of 1976, the first of the new generation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) recruits were prepared for infiltration into South Africa by the mid-year. This article tells the story of the first unit to be deployed into South Africa in the new phase of the African National Congress's (ANC) armed struggle. It details some of the challenges they faced implementing the lessons of MCW in the practical circumstances faced in South Africa. The years preceding 1976 had seen the ANC unable to prosecute military operations within South Africa owing to the logistical challenges of launching incursions to South Africa from their bases in Zambia and Tanzania. Independence for Angola and Mozambique had made such incursions possible, but only just, as this article shows. It explains how issues of command and control in a theatre of war spread over the whole southern African region remained formidable problems for the movement. This was the major factor that stalled the endeavours of this unit in reaching the state where it could begin operating militarily. It was a mix-up that occurred during an attempt that was made to establish contact between the

ANC's internal and external structures to discuss these issues, which led to the collapse of the mission. Finally, the article considers the lessons learned by the ANC from the mission, and explains the significance of the experience within the entire context of the history of the armed struggle. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

361 Simpson, Thula

Military combat work : the reconstitution of the ANC's armed underground, 1971-1976 / Thula Simpson - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 103-122.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; African National Congress; anti-apartheid resistance; military education; 1970-1979.

This article describes the African National Congress (ANC) underground in South Africa in the years immediately preceding the 1976 Soweto uprising. It makes three main contributions to the existing literature on the topic. The first is primarily descriptive, and involves providing greater detail than has hitherto been offered on the ANC's clandestine organizational presence in neighbouring Swaziland, Mozambique and Tanzania that facilitated the revival of the underground in South Africa. The other two are of value in analysing the longer history of the ANC's armed struggle: firstly, the article describes Military Combat Work, the training regime offered to Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres in the Soviet Union, and which formed the template that was to guide the prosecution of the armed struggle in future years. The second involves backdating to the pre-Soweto uprising period, many of the challenges facing the armed struggle that historians have hitherto characterized as being a post-June 1976 phenomenon. The article describes the challenges the ANC in exile faced hosting the hundreds of cadres that joined its ranks after recruiting work within South Africa began in the early to mid-1970s. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

362 Sinwell, Luke

Rethinking South Africa's transition : from transformative to mainstream approaches to participatory development / Luke Sinwell - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 359-375.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; civil society; State-society relationship; action groups; popular participation.

By the mid-1980s black township activists from across South Africa had risen up in an unprecedented manner to delegitimize and challenge the apartheid State. By the end of 1985, a new era in politics emerged in Alexandra, a small and densely populated township northeast of Johannesburg, under the ideology of 'people's power'. Perhaps more than any other place in the country, the Alexandra Civic Organization's (ACO's) ideology of 'people's power' was underlined by a socialist and participatory approach to solving local problems

and resisting apartheid, and these politics quickly became deeply embedded in the community. The dawn of a new democratic dispensation in 1994 meant that the practices could have evolved into a transformative application of participation in development that would improve the lives of the previously marginalized majority. Many therefore hoped that these traditions of participation would be nurtured by the postapartheid government, but this did not happen. By paying particular attention to the height of 'people's power', which offered a unique and radical approach to the practice of participation, this article argues that authors have not paid adequate attention to the decline of a particular kind of civic participation and the mainstream version of participation and model of citizenship that has been adopted by the ANC government. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

363 Sinwell, Luke

Is 'another world' really possible?: re-examining counter-hegemonic forces in postapartheid South Africa / Luke Sinwell - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 127, p. 61-76.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; action groups; communities; poverty; housing; townships.

A wide body of scholarly literature on social movements on an international level emphatically, but uncritically, declares that 'another world is possible'. This paper investigates this trend and its implications for political and academic practice in postapartheid South Africa, where community-based movements have emerged primarily in order to access basic services. In particular, it highlights the pivotal role that the State and poor people's immediate basic needs play in limiting social movements' contribution towards a transformative development agenda. Paying close attention to poor people's struggles and needs, the paper argues that there is a sharp disjuncture between the ideologies manufactured by academics, and the worldviews that the working class and poor possess. It concludes by providing insight into the possibilities for postapartheid political struggles - praxis - to lead to the formation of class consciousness and to a formidable challenge to neoliberalism. The paper draws from five years of ethnographic research in the black township of Alexandra, which has been the beneficiary of the Alexandra Renewal Project. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

364 Sinwell, Luke

Conceptualizing direct action as a form of participation in development : a South African case / Luke Sinwell - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 1, p. 67-83.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; community participation; housing; action groups; townships; passive resistance.

The scholarly focus on participation in development is highly biased towards analyses of 'invited' (Cornwall, 2004) participatory spaces, those that have been induced by

governments or international agencies. However, there is a growing body of literature that investigates 'invented' participatory spaces, more autonomous spaces which have been created at the grassroots level. The available scholarship on 'invented' participatory spaces, however, has not sufficiently raised the application of direct action (violent or non-violent) as a means by which marginalized actors can claim power, thereby exercising citizenship from below. Non-violent direct action presents distinct possibilities for creating the conditions in which a transformative approach to development can be achieved. This article draws primarily from interviews with and observations of the Alexandra Vukuzenzele Crisis Committee (AVCC) in South Africa in the context of the flagship African National Congress (ANC) 1.3 billion rand Alexandra Renewal Project (ARP). In so doing, it highlights the limitations and possibilities posed by the AVCC's occupation of houses as a form of direct action that can transform the development process. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

365 Smit, P.

International perspectives on South Africa's unfair dismissal law / P. Smit and B.P.S. van Eck - In: *The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 46-67.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Great Britain; Netherlands; United States; dismissal; labour law; international labour conventions.

The right not to be unfairly dismissed is well-recognized in South African labour law. Anecdotal evidence suggests that South Africa may be over-regulated in this regard. ILO Convention C158 provides standard-setting guidelines in respect of the termination of any worker's employment. In this contribution, ILO standards are considered and the respective positions in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and South Africa are compared to ILO Convention C158. The authors seek to establish whether unfair dismissal law in South Africa is out of step with international standards and the position in a selection of foreign jurisdictions. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

366 Soske, Jon

The life and death of Dr Abu Baker 'Hurley' Asvat, 23 February 1943 to 27 January 1989 / Jon Soske - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 3, p. 337-358.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; doctors; anti-apartheid resistance; black consciousness; Azanian Peoples Organization; biographies (form).

At the time of his murder in 1989, Dr Abu Baker 'Hurley' Asvat was widely revered as 'the people's doctor' based on almost two decades of medical work in Soweto (South Africa) and health projects initiated across the Transvaal as Azapo's (Azanian Peoples Organization) secretary of health. Despite his close relationship with leading African National Congress (ANC) figures and his major role in anti-apartheid medical activism,

Asvat's name rarely appears in histories of the liberation struggle and his life's work has been almost completely overshadowed by the controversial circumstances of his death. This article reconstructs Asvat's biography from his childhood in the multiracial Johannesburg neighbourhood of Vrededorp to his medical study and political activism as part of a Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)-aligned student group in Pakistan; from his significant role in non-racial cricket to his emergence as a central figure in Soweto's life and politics. The article also reflects on the relationship between Lenasia and Soweto as social spaces during the years of apartheid and interrogates the ways in which apartheid racial categories, particularly 'African' and 'Indian', continue to structure how historians represent the recent past. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

367 Spocter, Manfred

Spatio-temporal aspects of gated residential security estates in non-metropolitan Western Cape / Manfred Spocter - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 169-181 : fig., graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; neighbourhoods; small towns; human security.

Gated developments have long been a subject of research the world over. Most international and South African studies have focused on gated developments within the metropolitan sphere, with very few studies done on non-metropolitan gated developments. This research attempts to address this research gap by focusing on the spatio-temporal aspects of non-metropolitan gated residential security estates in the Western Cape Province. It was found that most non-metropolitan gated residential security estates were located in settlements along the coast and/or in close proximity to the metropolitan area of Cape Town. Furthermore, the first half of the first decade of the twenty-first century witnessed the planning authorization approval of more than two thirds of all non-metropolitan gated residential security estates. While the locational and temporal aspects of non-metropolitan gated residential security estates in the Western Cape Province are discussed in this paper, there remain a number of avenues for further research into the phenomenon of non-metropolitan gated developments. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

368 Terblanche, H.O.

Die Congregational Kerk in Uitenhage en die Groepsgebiedewet / H.O. Terblanche - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 226-242.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; apartheid; segregation; property rights; Coloureds; parishes; Church.

The coloured people in South Africa regarded the Group Areas Act as an act of violence, an act of dispossession and an iniquitous act. This paper focuses on two church

communities in Uitenhage, the Rose Lane Congregational Church (founded in 1828) and Dale Street Congregational Church (founded in 1896). Both of these congregations have been destroyed because they were isolated pockets of coloured property in a proclaimed white group area. These closely-knit communities were forcibly removed from the historic heart of Uitenhage to new coloured areas on the outskirts of the town. In 1968, the coloured people, who all owned their properties, were removed from Naabosh. In 1975, the total property of the Rose Lane Church was sold because it was situated in 'a declared area'. All the existing buildings (church, school and manse) were demolished thereafter. The two manses, school building and church building of the Dale Street Church, were also demolished. Rev. Allan Hendrickse, who served as a minister for 35 years at Dale Street, could forgive, but not forget because of what happened to their church properties. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans, text in Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

369 Thaver, Lionel

Structural orientation and social agency in South Africa : State, race, higher education and transformation / Lionel Thaver and Beverley Thaver - In: *African Sociological Review*: (2010), vol. 14, no. 1, p. 48-66.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; racism; higher education.

Taking as their brief and context the latest upsurge in incidents of a racist nature in certain higher education institutions in South Africa, the authors apply D.T. Goldberg's (2002) theoretical framework, in which he focuses on the emergence, formation, existence and transformation of racial formations as constitutive of social life, to higher education in order to reveal the shifts across the social formations of segregation, apartheid and constitutional democracy. Goldberg's concept of racial naturalist and racial historicist traditions of social agency, when applied to higher education institutions, discloses legacies of a differentiated racial regime. In this regard, the authors take up the trajectory of racialisation as in its segregationist and apartheid modalities of State formation; its deracialisation in South Africa's postapartheid modality of social engagement towards the non-racial project of constitutional democracy as a movement beyond the shadow of racist thinking both implicit and explicit. The thrust of their engagement is that in order to make sense of racial formations and their modalities of structural orientation and social agency one needs to think of racism within the complex of a State-race-class nexus. In sum then, the argument they make vis-à-vis the differentiated racialised orders is that South Africans need to embed themselves within their national, South African, and continental, African, contexts in order to challenge the racial traditions that continue to bedevil efforts towards consolidating constitutional democracy and its concomitant epistemic project. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

370 Todes, Alison

Reinventing planning: critical reflections / Alison Todes - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 115-133.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban planning.

There is a growing acceptance in international development circles of the contribution a revitalized planning can make to addressing key urban challenges. Current expectations that planning can play roles in managing the growth of cities in ways that promote their sustainability, inclusiveness and liveability, contrast with past perceptions of planning as an irrelevant discipline obsessed with spatial ordering and control. This paper considers whether the new forms of planning can address the challenges facing cities, with particular reference to South Africa. It provides an overview of the shift in thinking about planning, and reflects on the new agendas for planning as well as on some of their silences. It argues that the new approaches need to be understood in terms of contemporary urban and planning theories which are rethinking the nature of planning and its relationship to power and institutions, and which view cities as complex, dynamic places, embodying multiple interests and spatialities. These perspectives can help to enrich our understanding of the new approaches to planning, and to avoid ineffectiveness or a return to the negative elements of modernist planning of the past. The paper demonstrates the argument through focusing on some of the recent themes that have received attention in the contemporary international agendas for planning: the cross-cutting themes of sustainability and gender; the infrastructural turn in planning; and the ambiguities of the compact city. While these are quite particular concerns, they highlight the complexities of institutionalizing the new approaches to planning, and ways of thinking about spatial planning. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

371 Van Heyningen, Elizabeth

"Fools rush in": writing a history of the concentration camps of the South African War / Elizabeth Van Heyningen - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 12-33 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; concentration camps; Afrikaners; poverty; Anglo-Boer wars.

In the light of recent controversy over the hygiene of the Boers in the camps of the South African War, this article explores some of the difficulties in writing a history of the camps. The article argues that although the British official publications, the so-called Blue Books, were politically tainted, this does not necessarily invalidate the contents. Although the authors were loyal to the British cause and shared a Victorian middle-class culture, which led them to view Boer hygiene critically, they were so consistent in their comments that they cannot be disregarded. An analysis of the camp registers confirms a picture of great poverty amongst the rural population who formed the bulk of the camp inmates. The war contributed to the destruction of republican society, creating the poor White crisis which

troubled Afrikaners so greatly in the 20th century. The postwar emergence of Afrikaner Nationalism was concerned not only with unifying Afrikaners politically and uplifting them economically, but with gentrifying these urbanizing poor whites. This process has been little discussed but it has bitten deeply into Afrikaner consciousness and explains the reluctance, even of twenty-first-century Afrikaners, to recognize that this preindustrial rural society possessed a different culture. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

372 Van Vuuren, Chris J.

Memory, landscape and event : how Ndebele labour tenants interpret and reclaim the past / Chris J. Van Vuuren - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2010), vol. 33, no. 1/2, p. 9-18.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; memory; Ndebele (South Africa); tenancy; small farms; landscape; land conflicts.

This article discusses the roots of memory of former Ndebele labour tenants, and how these memories manifest in landscape, object and event. Recognizing the role of history that bound most of the Ndundza community into labour tenancy, the author unpacks the manner in which they articulate the past through their physical and intangible environments. A range of factors influence the quality of memory, as is illustrated through the narratives of some of these labour tenants. The Ndebele also display unique ways of remembering past chronologies and they are able to weave these into both everyday and traumatic events. The application of memory becomes contested in current land claims, and memory might be sacrificed in the process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

373 Van der Waldt, Gerrit

Project governance : a municipal leadership challenge / Gerrit Van der Waldt - In: *Politikon*: (2010), vol. 37, no. 2/3, p. 251-268.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; municipal government; development projects; management.

Institutions utilizing projects for policy implementation and service delivery initiatives should make provision for adequate institutional arrangements for the governance of projects. Governance includes authoritative decisions regarding resource allocation, performance monitoring and oversight, powers of the project manager, accountability issues and the establishment of structures to facilitate clear interfaces between municipal leadership and project teams. Governance arrangements typically include the establishment of mechanisms such as a steering committee and/or a project management unit to facilitate decisionmaking. This article explores the governance arrangements of projects and the challenges they represent to the political and administrative leadership of municipalities in South Africa. Leadership challenges centre specifically on political and administrative interfaces, the physical organizational placement of project governance structures, and the monitoring and oversight of projects. Research was conducted at several local and district

municipalities in North-West Province to explore existing practices and leadership challenges. The challenges identified can lead to further research into the underlying issues causing service delivery failures in municipalities. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

374 Van der Walt, J.L.

Ubuntu-waardes: samelewings- en pedagogiese verwagtinge = Ubuntu values: societal and educational expectations / J.L. Van der Walt - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 2, p. 229-242.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; philosophy; values; education.

Volgens amptelike onderwysdokumentasie in Suid-Afrika is Ubuntu 'n "vital sentiment" wat na vore gekom het uit die politieke en onderwysstryd voor 1994. 'n Ontleding toon dat hierdie kernsentiment tot dusver nie gelei het tot enige betekenisvolle verbetering in die Suid-Afrikaners se lewensgehalte nie. Dit blyk onder meer uit die toename in misdaad en geweld, ook in skole. Hoewel Ubuntu inderdaad 'n aantal hoë morele beginsels beliggaam en ook 'n vorm van spiritualiteit omvat wat potensieel kan lei tot verbetering in Suid-Afrikaners se lewensgehalte, kon dit tot dusver nie omgesit word tot praktyk in die breë gemeenskap in die algemeen en in die skole/onderwys in die besonder nie. Daar word aan die hand gedoen dat die Ubuntu-lewensfilosofie in verskillende opsigte "opdateer" moet word sodat dit beter kan voldoen aan die morele en geestelike behoeftes van 21ste eeuse Suider-Afrikane. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

375 Vandenberg, Stefanie

"The story of a disease" : African horsesickness and its direct influence on the necessary development of veterinary science in South Africa c. 1890s-1920s / Stefanie Vandenberg - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 243-262.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; animal diseases; horses; veterinary medicine; history; 1900-1909; 1910-1919.

Veterinary science was underdeveloped in South Africa prior to the early 20th century. Horses were crucial to the country's (economic) development, and therefore the health of these animals became very important to South Africa; any horse disease had a major impact on the country's progress. This paper positions the African horsesickness (AHS) disease within the context of the broader development of veterinary science in South Africa. Covering the period from c. 1890 to the 1920s, it illustrates the initial awareness of the disease; the strategies originally developed to combat it; the consequences of and the reaction to AHS; and the history of veterinary science in South Africa. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [ASC Leiden abstract]

376 Vernal, Fiona

Discourse networks in South African slave society / Fiona Vernal - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 1-36.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; slaves; legislation; legal status; communication; abolition of slavery.

How do slaves acquire information about their customary and legal rights and how does that knowledge impel them to action? This article explores the discourses that developed from the experiences of a diaspora of slaves taken from disparate parts of Asia and Africa as well as creole slaves born at the Cape, South Africa. A range of factors from geographical origin, legal status, and race to colour, ethnicity, and religion produced a fragile hierarchy that slaves constantly challenged. Cape slaves prodded their masters to renegotiate the terms of servitude not clearly delineated in the heterogeneous body of slave laws governing the Cape colony. Slaves forged information networks and used them as a "grapevine" for diffusing useful information and to create autonomy for themselves and their families beyond the institution of slavery. Even as historians have acknowledged that Cape slaves had little in common besides their bondage, evidence from the Dutch era suggests that cultural origins continued to shape slave expectations and perceptions of their rights while the British era brought a controversial and empowering amelioration and abolitionist discourse to the Cape in the 1820s and 1830s that slaves quickly imbibed. Although slaves remained subordinate, they assimilated a new legal discourse on "rights" that profoundly transformed their interactions with their masters and eventually led to their freedom. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

377 Vincent, Kerry

Literature as laboratory : Hilda Kuper's factional representations of Swaziland / Kerry Vincent - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 89-102.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Swaziland; anthropology; literature; social scientists.

Anthropologists have long recognized the intersections between factual and fictional representations of other cultures, and have actively engaged in producing imaginative cultural translations alongside ethnographic accounts. This resulting "blurring of genres" has also been investigated by anthropologists, but often at the expense of the imagined subject and the social, political, and cultural forces at work in the literary versions. Hilda Kuper's literary expression attests to how an anthropologist can negotiate the boundaries of science and art to produce a literature of protest that acknowledges the larger project of writing back to empire, engages with South African apartheid, and intervenes in the representation of Swaziland by earlier colonial and travel narratives by producing alternative visions that at once affirm and critique custom and tradition. At the same time,

her fiction and drama betray the tensions at work in the ethnographic imagination. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

378 Vincent, Louise

Seducing the people: populism and the challenge to democracy in South Africa / Louise Vincent - In: *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*: (2011), vol. 29, no. 1, p. 1-14.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; populism; African National Congress; democracy.

Recent ructions in South Africa's ruling African National Congress have been described from time to time in the media as signalling a dangerous shift towards 'populism'. This article examines this contention. It argues that South Africa is witnessing a significant challenge to the founding precepts of constitutional democracy. This challenge emanates from the (populist) equation of democracy with 'the will of the people'. The article unpacks some of the implications of reducing democracy to majoritarianism. It also provides an analysis of why populist appeals of various kinds have been so appealing to South African voters 15 years into democracy. The article argues that the challenges that are currently being experienced in relation to democratization in South Africa have to do with the inherent tension between the animating ideology of democracy, which suggests that power resides with the people, and the practical functioning of democracy, which relies on the devolution of power to the representatives chosen by a section of the people who rely on order and predictability in the polity in order to govern in a workable way. Populist appeals, it is argued, exploit this tension. But what makes it possible for this strategy to succeed is the failure on the part of political elites to engage in the process of building democracy by way of inculcating respect for democratic values. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

379 Vincent, Louise

Rethinking rugby and the rainbow nation / Louise Vincent and Sasha Stevenson - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2010), vol. 2, no. 3, p. 287-296.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rugby; nation building; race relations.

The Hollywood film 'Invictus' tells the story of South Africa's hosting and winning of the World Rugby Cup in 1995 just months after the country's transition to democracy. It is a mythical moment in South Africa's contemporary history, capturing the hope and optimism that a brutally divided nation would come together and in doing so would be, as the title suggests, invincible. Central to the narrative is the game of rugby itself. Once emblematic of white supremacy, rugby becomes, in the film, the terrain upon which Nelson Mandela, the first president of the democratic era, cannily wages a battle to bring black and white South Africans together. This article offers a less triumphant reading of the 1995 World Cup, and in doing so argues that far from being indomitable, South Africa's democracy, much like the

fortunes of its national rugby side, is fragile and precarious. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

380 Winkler, Tanja

On the liberal moral project of planning in South Africa / Tanja Winkler - In: *Urban Forum*: (2011), vol. 22, no. 2, p. 135-148.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; urban planning; professional ethics; liberalism.

In a recent publication in 'Urban Forum' (2010) on 'Cityness and African Urban Development', Edgar Pieterse calls for a suspension of the 'humanist safety net' that frequently underpins policy prescriptions in most liberal (and social-liberal) democracies. While the present paper supports Pieterse's call, it sets out to demonstrate why it is difficult for most planners to suspend, let alone reject, the 'liberal moral project of planning'. To this end, the role of planning is reassessed by focusing on some of the entrenched liberal legacies in South Africa. Findings spotlight how mainstream practices are directed towards serving 'the public interest' through a liberal calculus of public morality and obligations; and the paper proposes that before planners might begin to engage with Pieterse's project, the current norms of planning need to be challenged first. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

381 Wolhuter, C.C.

Die tanende aantreklikheid van die akademiese professie in Suid-Afrika = The diminishing attractiveness of the academic profession in South Africa / C.C. Wolhuter ... [et al.] - In: *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*: (2010), jg. 50, nr. 2, p. 141-156 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; academics; job satisfaction.

Die doel van dié artikel is om met behulp van die data van die CAP (Changing Academic Profession) internasionale ondersoek na die akademiese professie te bepaal hoe aantreklik die Suid-Afrikaanse akademiese professie, vanuit hulle belewenis, die akademiese professie as loopbaan bevind. Uit die ondersoek blyk dit dat akademiese personeel in Suid-Afrika onder groot werkdruk verkeer. In vergelyking met ander professionele lui word hulle onderbesoldig. Boonop het hulle, onder 'n groeiende bestuurskultuur, baie van die vryheid en outonomie wat histories aan die akademiese professie gekoppel is, prysgegee. Dan het hulle ook nog ander frustrasies, byvoorbeeld die instroming van akademies swak voorbereide studente, en 'n gebrek aan toereikende navorsingsbefondsing. Volgens beskikbare getuienis is die aantreklikheid van die akademiese professie as 'n loopbaan in Suid-Afrika besig om te taan, en 'n aansienlike persentasie van akademië oorweeg dit om die professie te verlaat. In die lig van die kardinale belang van die hoër onderwyssektor in die ontplooiende kennissamelewing van die een-en-twintigste eeu, behoort die

aangeleentheid as 'n saak van dringende prioriteit aandag te geniet. Bronnelys, samev. in Afrikaans en Engels. [Samevatting uit tydskrif]

382 Zaiman, Johan

The local role of a Wellington Afrikaner Broederbond branch, 1937-1994 / Johan Zaiman - In: *Historia*: (2010), vol. 55, no. 2, p. 121-146.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nationalism; secret societies; Afrikaners; local politics; political history.

By discussing the history of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) branch in Wellington, South Africa, this article indicates the AB's involvement with Afrikaner nationalism from 1937 to 1994. It describes the manner in which local Afrikaner culture and interests were developed and supported locally in close association with national AB and NP strategies. Local Afrikaner power was well integrated with national politics and followed its progress closely. Whereas it played a part in supporting the process to roll segregation over into apartheid, it realized in the early 1970s that South Africa's racial diversity made fully fledged apartheid unfeasible and indeed unattainable. It thus began a phase of supporting the dismantling of apartheid over two decades, preparing for the eventuality of a new South Africa. In this process, it adopted idealistic views on Afrikaner power in a multiracial dispensation. Notes, ref., sum. in English and Afrikaans [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

383 Simelane, Hamilton Sipho

Colonial policy, male opposition, and the integration of Swazi women into wage employment, 1935-1955 / Hamilton Sipho Simelane - In: *African Historical Review*: (2011), vol. 43, no. 1, p. 48-72.

ASC Subject Headings: Swaziland; Great Britain; women's employment; colonial policy; labour history.

Colonialism entailed numerous changes in Swazi socioeconomic configurations, including a growing recourse to waged employment. Yet little is known about the dynamics that drove indigenous Swazi women to work for wages. This article argues that colonial policy, by adversely impacting areas of production involving Swazi people, drove women to seek wage employment. Moreover, this was not a smooth process, but a contested issue. Swazi men, chiefs, the monarchy and colonial administrators all attempted to frustrate female participation in wage employment. In spite of such barriers, as oral interviews with mid-twentieth-century working women show, women continued to take up wage employment, and eventually secured the implicit support of colonial administrators in the service of the Swaziland colonial economy. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

384 Vincent, Kerry

Literature as laboratory : Hilda Kuper's factional representations of Swaziland / Kerry Vincent - In: *African Studies*: (2011), vol. 70, no. 1, p. 89-102.

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